INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XVI NO 172 BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 7 1928 ONE ANNA

BIG TIMELY UNIQUE MELODRAMA OF EXTRAORDINARILY POWERFUL APPEAL!

TO-NIGHT **"THAT ROYLE GIRL"** THIS WEEK

With the Glorious Heroine **CAROL DEMPSTER** Vivid Ultra-Modern Story of Life in the Chicago Jazz-Belt and Underworld—Richly Woven with Poignant Pathos, Hilarious Humour and Compelling Love-Romance!

JAZZ-MAD FLAPPERS OF TO-DAY! Do you realise the many-sided phases of your complex nature? Outstanding Entertainment of the Season Made by the Master-Hand of D. W. Griffith.

As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are, therefore, requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		19,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		19,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..	without trans-	16,609
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,616
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
9th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
11th July	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— R. S. MEHTA, Manager

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925 13545 for	Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926 17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927 21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HARD WORKING and RESPECTABLE AGENT in Bombay City to push the sales of our famous cigars in the quality of genuine Havana cigars, unlike in the quality of the other makes of so called Indian cigars available largely in Bombay, at competitive prices on liberal commission. None, but, those experienced in the cigar line, having influence among the tobacconists in Bombay need apply with reference to:—Box No. 2153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R989

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE B.A. or M.A. knowing Gujrati for the Baroda Mahila Pathasala. For terms, etc., refer to Mrs. SHARDA MEHTA. Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.
A 30680

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd. Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road. Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid.
C R979

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

EDUCATIONAL.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AND CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF HOMOEOPATHY.
FOUNDED—1881.
265, Upper Circular Road.

Premier Homoeopathic College in India. Session commenced June 25, Enrolment till the end of July. Only public Homoeopathic College in India with attached Hospital aided by Calcutta Corporation. Unique facilities for clinical demonstration. In his inspection report Lt.-Col. Leicester, Surgeon General, Bengal, observes: "——considerable attendance in the out patient dept: the Hospital is doing useful work." For prospectus and application form apply with 1/2 anna stamp to SUPERINTENDENT.

President.—W. YOUNAN, M.B., C.M. (Edin).
Secy.—S. K. NAG, M.D.
M

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."
R990

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.
L R1024

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 80/90 H. P. RUSTON PROCTOR OIL ENGINE in running order. Apply Box No. 2156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1021

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so, try "MOSQUITORID." Price Re. 1 per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
T R1023

3 DAYS COURSE FREE—3 months or more, Fees Rs. 75. KAPURS NEW AMERICAN TAILORING SCHOOL, Mugibhai Lane, Girgaon, Bombay.
T R1017

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR THE LOCO, SHOPS, JHANSI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of machinery for the Loco. Shops, Jhansi." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th July, 1928. 30679

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for selection of approximately 40 (forty) CLERKS and 15 (fifteen) STOREKEEPERS in the Supply, Animal Transport and Mechanical Transport Branches of the I.A.S.C. will be held in each Military District and Independent Brigade Area in India and Burma on the 6th September, 1928. Candidates desirous of appearing in this examination should apply to the nearest A.D.S. &. T. D.A.D.S.&.T. of the Military District Brigade in whose area they reside, who will supply further particulars regarding subjects of examination, stations where examination will be held, marks, conditions of service, pay and promotion, free of charge (All candidates selected for employment will have to enrol for 10 years in the first instance).

1. Obligatory subjects:—
Elementary Arithmetic, Precis writing, Dictation, Drafting, Colloquial English, Hand-writing and *Typewriting.
*Obligatory for Clerks and optional for Storekeepers.

Optional subject:—
SHORTHAND.

2. Qualifications required of candidates:—
1. Educational qualifications:—Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificates or equivalent thereto (applicants for storekeeper's examination must also possess an elementary knowledge of book-keeping).
2. Age on 1st September, 1928, must not be more than 24 years and less than 18.

Applications must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 and original age and educational certificates and other testimonials if any, and must reach the A.D.S.&.T. or D.A.D.S.&.T. concerned on or before the 20th July, 1928, after which date no applications will be entertained

Applications should NOT be submitted to the Officer i/c. I.A.S.C. Records.

30687

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.
30544

AUCTION SALE
WADHWAN CAMP MILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Wadhwan Camp together with the Ginning Factory appertaining thereto including the land, admeasuring about 32325 sq. yds. and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto will be offered for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) by N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1598 of 1922 at his office Alice Building Fort, Bombay, unless privately sold in the meantime

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to Mr. N. H. Moos at his Office Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1928.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA
AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos,
Receiver. 30661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the public, desiring admission into the Corporation Hall at the time of the Corporation Meeting on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), will, on account of the limited space, be admitted only by tickets, which can be had free on application from the Municipal Secretary between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on that day.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th July, 1928.
30689

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchant Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank of India.

Bank furniture such as 3 large double-door, full size "Godrej" Safes, one large iron strong room by Chubb, large writing tables, teakwood cup-boards, wooden stands, office clock, E. Ceiling fans, arm and without arm chairs, large copying press on stand, Remington Typewriter, benches, stools, revolving and tilting chair, partitions, large counter with brass railing and fitted with E. lamps, counter-chairs, pigeon-hole, cup-board, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT ANTOP HILL, MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Ardeshir B. Avasya for the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co. Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—

All that piece or land, situate at Antop Hill in Bombay, containing about 20,000 sq. yards with the Rubber factory and other buildings standing thereon such as engine house, boiler house, mechanic shop, pump house, mill room, officers' bungalow and godowns, together with the plant and machinery of rubber factory affixed to, fitted in or otherwise lying in the said lands and buildings such as steam engine, boilers, oil engine, pumps, generator and various other machinery for use in a rubber factory and also stores, spare parts and ready made rubber goods now lying on the premises.

For the inspection and complete list of Factory, plant, machinery etc. and for full particulars of the properties apply to the Liquidator's Office at Currimbhoy House, Wandby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST AND MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., BELONGING TO LATE MR. R. T. OWEN, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT (CLAIMS), B. B. AND C. I. R.

(TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 8th July, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Maldan" House New Marine lines behind the Gymkhana tennis court (where the kit has been moved for sale) very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich-glass, crockery and plated ware, round black wood dining table, arm and without arm chairs side board and dinner wagons, English furniture by maple, Jacobean drawing room suite, and Jacobean furniture, Indian Carved furniture, English roll top writing table, silver cabinets, drawing room cabinets by maple, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, sweet tone phonographs, remington typewriter, Godrej safe on stand, electric lamps and fans, ornaments, English ice boxes, meat-safe, screens, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

The property of Late Mr. R. T. Owen, Traffic Superintendent (claims) B. B. and C. I. R. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SEE THE COMEDIAN GLOOMIEST AT HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST!
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GLUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WANTERS
FEATURING
MARIE PREVOST
A story of those who want only the wine of life, never realizing what an empty happiness they crave.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
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THE WEATHER

EXTENSION OF MONSOON IN NORTH WEST INDIA.

POONA, July 6.

The depression over Rajputana has caused an extension of the monsoon in North-West India and is now filling up.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended in south of the Peninsula.

The Bay current has streagthened in Assam but is feeble over rest of North-East India and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Rajputana, West, Gujarat, Central India West, Konkan, Hyderabad, North, Mysore, Madras South-East and Madra Deccan and local in United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana East, Berar and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, Kashmir, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, South and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Bhamo two inches; Toungo a half; Dibrugarh three-quarters; Gauhati one; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri four; Cherrapunji seven; Mymensingh, Main puri, Bareilly, Lahore and Hyderabad (Sind) a half; Gulmarg a quarter; Hissar one; Sialkot, Bikaner, Udaipur and Rajkot one and a half; Ajmer and Mount Abu three-quarters; Ahmedabad and Amraoti a half; Neemuch two; Surat and Karwar three; Poona and Cocanada a quarter; Gulbarga, Mangalore Bellary and Coonoor a half; Kodaikanal and Pamban one; Negapatam three; Madura three-quarters and Bangalore one and a half.

Forecast.—A decrease in Gujarat, and West Central India, an increase in Sind and along and near the Western Himalayas and an extension in Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON FEEBLE IN C. P.

General Remarks.—The depression over Rajputana has caused an extension of the monsoon in north-west India and is now filling up. The monsoon is feeble in the Central Provinces, but has extended in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, Madras South-east and the Madras Deccan, and local in the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana East, Berar and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Malabar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally. The air is more moist than usual in Madras South-east, the Madras Deccan and Mysore and also in most of the Punjab and Rajputana. Temperatures were below normal in Rajputana West and parts of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 deg. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in west Central India and Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inch.
Allahabad	0.10
Cawnpore	0.02
Jhansi	0.06
Agra	0.18
Mainpuri	0.65
Hissar	1.20
Lahore	0.44
Karachi	0.02
Bikaner	0.20
Jodhpur	1.56
Jaipur	0.08
Ajmer	0.70
Mount Abu	0.72
Deesa	0.34
Bhuj	0.53
Dwarka	0.16
Rajkot	1.25
Veraval	0.48
Surat	2.52
Ahmedabad	0.54
Bhavnagar	0.65
Neemuch	1.77
Indore	0.28
Amraoti	0.38
Hoshangabad	0.17
Nagpur	0.13
Ratnagiri	0.30
Marmugao	0.14
Karwar	3.23
Poona	0.19
Belgaum	0.03
Aurangabad	0.09
Bangalore	1.37
Mangalore	0.54
Cochin	0.01
Negapatam	2.64
Trichinopoly	0.46
Coimbatore	0.12
Cuddapah	0.08
Bellary	0.58
Masulipatam	0.22
Cocanada	0.24
Colombo	0.20

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.24 inch.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 38.98 inch. (15.31 inch. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.70 inch.

J. J. Hospital 0.27 inch.

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (normal).

Minimum temperature 78 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 6-7-28, Colaba Point 0.24, Fort 0.70, J. J. Hospital 0.27.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 38.98, Fort 46.39, J. J. Hospital 36.88.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 41.93, Fort 46.05, J. J. Hospital 37.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 15.91, Fort 20.15, J. J. Hospital 20.65.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6th July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.746 inches (.067 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.617 inches (.004 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .105.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 11.27 inch.

Total rainfall during the year 38.99 inch.

Weather remarks:—Squally.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN INDIA

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONO, July 5.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 5th of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The depression over the Central Provinces has moved into east Rajputana and has caused heavy rain in west Central India. It has strengthened the monsoon in Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the east Punjab. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Central Provinces but the monsoon remains generally active over the country except in Burma.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Rajputana, Gujarat and the west United Provinces and an extension in the Punjab.

Burma.—Rainfall has fallen at a few stations; Bhamo has had 0.7" and Myitkyina 1.9". Skies are moderate to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Tennasserim and Pegu.

Northern India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Berar, and local in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa; Dhubri reports 1.8", Cherrapunji 5.9", Sibsagar 0.8", Calcutta and Darjeeling 0.7" each, Shillong and Jessore 1.1" each, Berhampore 0.9", Bogra 1.1", Balasore 1.2", Dinajpur 3.2", Purnea 1.6", Mymensingh, Chaibasa, Ranchi and Daltonganj 0.4" each and Patna 0.7". Skies are heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal and Bihar, and moderately clouded in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Humidity is in excess in most of Bihar and Orissa. Maximum temperature was below normal in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces West and Central India West, and locally in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces: Lucknow has had 0.5", Agra 0.4", Dehra Dun 0.7", Mukteswar 0.9", Mussoorae 5.1", Chakrata 0.8", Pachmarhi 0.4", Seoni 0.5", Pendra 0.4", Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Satna 0.8" each, Indore 0.7" and Neemuch 5.7". Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces and parts of Central India West and the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces East, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces West.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain is reported from Rajputana East and Gujarat, and local rain from Rajputana West and the Punjab East and North, and a few falls from Baluchistan: Ludhiana reports 3.4", Udaipur 3.1", Mount Abu 0.6", Simla 0.6", Veraval 0.9", Ahmedabad 1.8" and Bhuj 1.6". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, moderately clouded in the Punjab East and North and Kashmir, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab, and most of Rajputana Snd Gujarat, and in defect in Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Rajputana ESst, while the minimum alone was above it in the Punjab Southwest. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 110 deg. at Khanpur and Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rinfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Hyderabad, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Coork, Malabar and the Madras Coast North; Marmagao has had 1.5", Belgaum 1.3", Bombay 2.7", Karwar 2.8", Mangalore 2.1", Raichur 0.7", Aurangabad 1.1", Calingapatam 0.9", Gopalpur 1.2", and Hanamkonda, Vizagapatam and Coonoor 0.5" each. Skies are heavily clouded along and near the west coast, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and parts of the north Madras Coast. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 103 deg. at Madras.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 23 hrs. 28 mins., on Wednesday, the 4th July.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 3rd, Goharganj (Bhopal State) 5.9", July 4th, Bhopal (Bhopal State) 5.9", and Khategaon (Holkar State) 5.5", and July 4th, Sunel (Holkar State) 5.7".

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DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarship Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1929 to poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community:—

"Female Scholarships"—3 scholarships for Art course Rs. 24 per month; 6 scholarships for High School course Rs. 30 per month: 2 scholarships for Training College course Rs. 10 per month; 1 scholarship for Nursing course Rs. 5 per month.

"Male Scholarships":—12 scholarships for Art course Rs. 108 per month; 4 scholarships for Science course Rs. 38 per month; 5 scholarships for Medical course Rs. 54 per month; 3 scholarships for Engineering course Rs. 28 per month; 1 scholarship for Commerce course Rs. 10 per month; 1 scholarship for Agricultural course Rs. 8 per month and 5 scholarships for Technical course Rs 50 per month.

SARASWATI VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALIL.

The following is a rough statement of the scholarships recently awarded per month by the Committee of Management for the year 1928-29 to poor and deserving students (of both the sexes) of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community though a few cases are still pending disposal:—

College education—19 scholarships of the value of Rs. 269. Technical education —6 scholarships of the value of Rs. 82. Secondary education—54 scholarships of the value of Rs. 307. Primary education —10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 77. Widows' education—8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 111. Total:—97 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 846 per month.

Shillong, July 4.—Following the supersession of the Dibrugarh Municipal Board the Government of Assam has notified that it has been decided to form a small Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur as Chairman to carry on the administration of the Municipality.—A. P.

Simla, July 4.—Reports from Kulu show that cholera is mainly confined to the vicinity of Nagpur and Manali and that in the rest of the valley with the exception of outer Saraj, where some twelve villages are affected, the epidemic is subsiding. Cases of death till June 28 total 943. Infection has not spread to the adjoining hill States.—A. P.

Simla, July 4.—The Hon. Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister, Punjab, will leave Simla on the 11th instant on a tour of inspection in the cholera affected area in Kulu valley. He will pay visits to Leper Asylums at Sabathu, Ambala, Taran Taran and Palanpur.—A. P.

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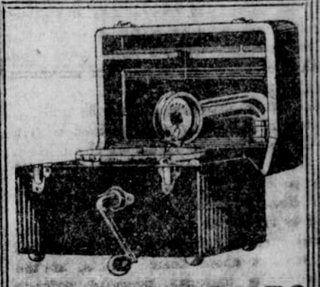

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IBN SAUD AND SHAUKAT ALI

Katra Zinat Mahal, once the property of Empress Zinat Mahal, wife of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah, had been lying for some time past in a dilapidated condition. It is now learnt that the Patiala Durbar has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 50,000 for carrying out the repairs of this grand building, which is situated near Lal Kuan. It may be recalled that this Palace was given to the Patiala State, as a reward for helping the British Government in 1857.—("Hamdard.")

The Masjid Fatehpari Committee, Delhi, has set apart Rs. 50,000 for constructing a Musafirkhana somewhere near the mosque. The Committee has taken this step at the request of certain public men of the city.—("Hamdard.")

THE SIND PACT.

Commenting on the Sind Pact, "Hamdard" observes:—If the Hindus and other minorities of Sind draw up a pact with the concurrence of the Musalmans who are in the majority, then other provinces have no right to express their disagreement. Every province should be authorised to draw up any pact it likes with a view to securing the rights of the minorities. How can the ideas of freedom and unity be developed without allowing this much liberty? Sind has set up an example to the other provinces of India and we feel sure that wherever the minorities feel anxious about their rights, at the hands of the majority, peaceful methods for securing the same will be adopted.

"Hamdard" calls upon the authorities of the Juma Masjid, Delhi, to publish the annual account of the mosque for the benefit of the Muslim public.

ALI BROTHERS AND IBN SAUD.

Commenting on the alleged conspiracy against Sultan Ibn Saud in which Maulana Shaukat Ali's name is mentioned, "Hamdan" of Lucknow observes:—Some four years ago when Sultan Ibn Saud had invaded the Hejaz and his soldiery had committed untold cruelties at Taif, even then it was alleged that the Sultan had invaded the Hejaz with a view to ejecting Sharif Husan at the instance of the Khilafat Committee of India and on the strength of Maulana Shaukat Ali's letter. But afterwards it turned out to be a pure invention. No letter of Maulana Shaukat Ali has been produced in support of the allegation. In the same way either Muhammad Khan's message about the conspiracy is false or the letter which is said to have even written by the Maulana [illegible] the alleged conspiracy may b[illegible] and that the Sultan may h[illegible] purpose to achieve by car[illegible] ppaganda of a conspiracy[illegible]

[illegible] Bijnaur writes:—Eve[illegible] treated the Ali Broth[illegible] ut the treatment met[illegible] tion of the Musli[illegible] certainly witho[illegible]

most insolent, and heart-burning character and we leave it to the good-sense of the public to decide how far "Inqilab" had a right to indulge in such an abusive language before hearing Maulana Shaukat Ali.

A DEVICE.

"Ittehad" of Patna remarks:—In our opinion Maulana Shaukat Ali and conspiracy are two opposite terms. A bold man like the Maulana is incapable of hatching a conspiracy. We think that the conspiracy does not exist at all; it is a device to commence internecine quarrels.

"Congress" of Delhi observes:—The truth is that Maulana Shaukat Ali has been defamed unnecessarily. Now when the Maulana's articles have cleared the situation, everybody will be convinced that the conspiracy was not hatched by Maulana Shaukat Ali but by Ibn Saud and his flatterers.

"Khadim-ul-Haramain" of Lucknow: writes:—There is no doubt that absolutely no conspiracy exists in India against Sultan Ibn Saud. But in spite of that, the Musalmans of India as a whole—barring a few Wahabis and a handful of faithless persons—do not want to see the Sultan in the Hejaz even for a single minute. And the time has come to declare that the Musalmans of India will side with that Islamic power which takes the word in its hand with the purpose of ejecting the Sultan from holy land of Islam.

MEAN ATTACKS.

"Nai Dunya" of Calcutta remarks:—The way in which mean attacks have been made on Maulana Shaukat Ali, is a fresh example of the distorted mentality of "Inqilab." The Musalmans are fully convinced that the Maulana is above all such allegations. A brave man of the calibre of the Maulana can never take part in a cowardly and unholy attempt like that of a conspiracy against Sultan Ibn Saud. We challenge "Inqilab" to prove by facts what it has already written aggainst the Maulana.

Jamyat-e-Sher-e-Surkh, Iran, is collecting subscriptions for those persons who have suffered as a result of earthquakes both in Turkey and the Balkan Peninsula.—("Iblagh.")

"Al-Ahram" (Cairo) states that a woman in Egypt gave birth to five children, three boys and two girls. These five children were quite hale and hearty for four days and on the fifth day they expired. ("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ahram" states that the Palestine leaders have made a demand for the amalgamation of Palestine with Syria. ("Hamdard.")

SYRIAN THRONE.

"Al-Moqattam" learns that some people of Huns have passed a resolution [illegible]ring that the throne of Syria be offer[illegible] Sharif Ali, son of the ex-Sharif [illegible] of the Hejaz.—("Hamdard.")

[illegible]iyasat" states:—On the 9th [illegible] the sudden death of [illegible]wn Doctor of Egypt, [illegible]rahim Ramiz, filled the [illegible] people with grief. The de[illegible] expert of surgery and was [illegible]he Jalalatul Mulk, King [illegible] a pious man and had also opened a private hospital for the benefit of the poor people. The immediate cause of his death was that one of his fingers had contracted a wound after he had performed a very successful operation. The wound spread the poison in the whole body and ultimately took the life of this great servant of humanity.—("Hamdard.")

GREAT R[illegible]CTIONS IN RATES AND FARES

B. B, & C. I. RAILWAY'S VENTURE

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have decided to introduce considerably lower rates for certain classes of traffic with effect from July 1st, and from August 1st material reduction will be made in their third class passenger fares. These decisions will doubtless be appreciated by the public.

A few instances showing the effect of these reductions may be of interest.

The rate for a motor car from Bombay to Delhi will be reduced from Rs. 431 to Rs. 307 at Railway risk and from Rs. 323 to Rs. 234 at Owners risk—cuts of Rs. 124 and Rs. 89 respectively. The rate for a horse from Bombay to Delhi will be reduced from Rs. 216 to Rs. 139, a cut of Rs. 77. There will be corresponding reductions to other stations.

Substantial reductions will be made in the goods rates for petrol, kerosine oil, manures, oil-cakes and jagree. The reduction in the rate for petrol should serve to stimulate the ever increasing motor bus traffic in the mofussil, and the reduced rates for the remaining commodities will doubtless be appreciated by the cultivating classes by whom they are in common use.

A few instances are quoted below again taking the rates between Bombay and Delhi.

RATE PER MAUND.

	Present Rs.	Proposed Rs.	Reduction Rs.
Petrol O.R.	3 -6-11	2 -8 -1	0-14-10
Kerosine oil O.R.	1-12-4	1 -2-11	0 -9 -5
Manures W|270 O.R.L.	0-10 -4	0 -7 -4	0 -3 -0
Oil cake W|300 O.R.L.	0-10 -4	0 -7 -4	0 -3 -0
Jagree O.R.	1 -9 -8	0-13 -4	0-12 -4

The effect of these lower rates, in the case of traffic from Bombay to Delhi, will be to reduce the price of Petrol by about 1-1|2 annas per gallon, and of Kerosine Oil by about one anna per gallon. The Railway freight, of course, amounts to only a small proportion of the cost.

Corresponding reductions will be made in the rates to other stations.

The following summary will illustrate the effect on third class passenger fares from Bombay to certain important stations:

THIRD CLASS ORDINARY FARES.

To	Present Rs. a.	Proposed Rs. a.	Reduction Rs. a.
Delhi (B.G.)	13-12	12-13	0-15
Delhi (M.G.)	12-15	12 -0	0-15
Jaipur	10-13	10 -1	0-12
Ajmer	9-10	9 -1	0 -9
Agra Fort	11-14	11 -1	0-13
Muttra Jun.	11-15	11 -2	0-13
Bharatpur	11 -9	10-13	0-12
Abu Road	6-14	6 -8	0 -6
Sawai Madhopur	9-15	9 -5	0-10

THIRD CLASS FARES BY MAIL (Revised from 1st June 1928).

Delhi	16 -1	13-10	2 -7
Muttra	13-12	11-15	1-13
Agra	13-10	11-14	1-12

SHAW'S GUIDE TO SOCIALISM

EPIGRAMS FROM HIS LATEST BOOK

One of the most interesting publishing events of the year is the issue in June of the Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism by George Bernard Shaw.

The *Daily Herald* gives some striking Shavian epigrams from this remarkable work which was started as a letter to a woman friend some years ago and became a book of more than a quarter of a million words.

"The first and last commandment of Socialism is which shall not have a greater or less income than thy neighbour."

"When we have examined the possibilities of this apparently simple rule you will find that spare money is matter of spare money alias Capital, the root of all evil through it ought to be and can be made the means of all betterment."

"It is very important that there should be no saving until there has been sufficient spending: spending comes first."

"When Joshua told the sun to stand still on Gibson, and the moon in the valley of Ajaryn for a trifle of twenty-four hours, he was modest in comparison with those who immagine that the world will stay out if they take care not to wake it up. And he knew he was asking for a miracle.

The rich are very charitable they understand that they have to pay ransom for their riches."

"It is sometimes said that the capitalists who lend the Government the money for the war deserve the hire of it because they made sacrifices. As I was one of them myself can tell you without malice that this is sentimental nonsense. They were the only people who were not called on to make any sacrifice, on the contrary they were offered a giltedged investment at 5 per cent. when they would have taken 4."

"UNINTENTIONAL BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Whether blunder or glory, the British Empire was quite unintentional. What should have been undertaken only as a most carefully considered political development has been a series of commercial adventures thrust on us by capitalists forced by their own system to cater or foreign customers before their own country's needs were one tenth satisfied."

"We celebrate by two minutes national silence, not the day on which the glorious war broke out but the day on which the horrible thing came to an end."

Communism being the lay form of Catholism and indeed meaning the same thing, has never had any lack of chaplains."

"Idiots are always in favour of inequality of income their only chance of eminence and the really great in favour of equality.

"Any one who does less than her share of work and yet takes her full share of the produce by work, is thief and should be dealt with as any other sort of thief is dealt with."

"The word is like a garden: it needs weeding as well a ssowing."

"The word Capitalism is misleading. The proper name of our system is proletarianism. When practically every disinterested person who understands our system wants to put an end to it because it wastes capital so monstrously that most of us are as poor as church mice, it is absurd to call it Capitalism."

"The Labour Party consists not only of Socialists aiming at equality of income but of trade unionists who have no objection to the confinuance of the capitalist method in industry provided that labour gets the lion's share."

"Mrs. Everybody votes for Mrs. Somebody only to discover that she has elected Mrs. Noisy Nobody."

"Good people are the very devil sometimes because when their goodwill hits on a wrong way, they go much far her along it and are much more ruthless than bad people."

BABYLONIAN POSTERS

ART OF ADVERTISING IN ANICENT TIMES

"It is not certain whether the poster was employed in the remarkable instance of advertisement referred to in the fourth chapter of the Book of Ruth, in which the sale of a parcel of land was announced by Boaz," remarked Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., in an address at the annual convention of the Advertising Association in Birmingham in mail week.

"Recent exploration on the site of the ancient cities of Ninevah and Babylon has revealed from the tablets of those remote ages the faculty of commending the merits of a saleable article. It may also be generally accepted that poster advertising in one form or another occupied a conspicuous place in the national life in the heydey of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilisations." ("Daily Herald").

Poona, July 5.—Lala Lajpat Rai who is in Poona in connection with the meetings of the Road Development Committee, paid a visit to the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla, being personally interested in Yogic culture which is the creed of the Ashram, and greatly appreciated the work done there. —A.P.

SIR G. CLAYTON IN JERUSALEM

ANGLO-TRANS JORDANIAN NEGOTIATIONS

The special correspondent of "As-Siyasat" of Cairo writes from Jerusalem, under date June 5 as follows:—

Sir Gilbert Clayton and Mr. George Antonius have arrived at Jerusalem. It is said that they will communicate to Lord Plumer, the results of negotiations in the matter of Sharq-i-Ardan.

Sir Gilbert will leave for London by the end of this week.—"Muslim Outlook."

CONDITIONS IN SYRIA

COMPLAINT TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo has the following in its issue, dated June 7:—

"The Syrian Information Bureau" at Cairo has communicated the following:—

The Working Committee of the Palestine-Syrian Association has received a telegraphic message from Amir Shakeb Arsalan that he had gone over to Geneva to negotiate with the League of Nations in its present session, and had submitted to it a detailed manifesto in the name of the Syrian Deputation in which he had depicted the present conditions in Syria.

"The Information Bureau" will publish a summary of the manifesto as soon as a copy of it is received by the next mail.—"Muslim Outlook."

THREE ARTS BALL

Atiya Begum Saheba writes:—

It will be remembered that last year the Three Arts Circle organised a Ball for piano benefit, and the object was achieved by having concert as well.

The prizes last year were beautiful, but this year they overlap in magnificence and number. Messrs. Rose & Co., through Mr. Chapman, have offered the new model Grippa gromophone, Kodaks—through Mr. Mokler—have given the latest model of a Kodak. Army & Navy, through Mr. Wright, have sent a handsome black white and gold porcelain coffee set, and a gent's silver backed brush and comb in a pretty case. Hamood & Co. Jewellers Taj Mahal have given a beautiful pair of long earrings, of moonstones and rubies set in gold, and silver gilt cigarette case. A friend who insists on remaining anynomous has sent a lovely perforated silver cake basket, and Tarachands brass enamel vase is attractive. One or two other prizes are expected, and will be announced in due course. An antique turquoisering has been fresented by Mr. Rahm bux.

Amongst the exhibition dance, one of the prettiest will be a Gavette by the Vacha sisters, and songs by renowned songsters There will also be siquiste dancing.

The amount realised after defraying the entertainment expenses will be to the issuing of a handsomely got-up Three Arts Souvenir.

The Ball takes place tonight and starts at 8 p.m. at C. J. Hall. The tickets for the gallery will be available for Rs. 2.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN TRADE DEMAND

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, July 6.

Money:—The money market has continued easy and with the exception of Saturday, the last day of the half-year when the rate touched 5 per cent.. call funds have been quoted throughout at about 4 1|4 per cent. The trade demand still shrinks, the latest decline being Rs. 123 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 3 1|2 to 4 epr cent., two to three months 3 to 3 1|2 per cent., six months 3 1|2 per cent., and twelve months 4 per cent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 29th June shows a further increase of Rs. 178.60 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 14,33,72,000 as compared with Rs. 22.17 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities 17.53, an increase of 2,10 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 39.67 lakhs and Rs. 36.22 lakhs, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 227.73 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 181.17 lakhs to Rs. 8.24 crores, while other deposits show a decline of Rs. 37.27 lakhs to Rs. 71.82 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

SECURITIES QUIET.

Although a fair volume of business in gilt-edged securities has been transacted no important price movements have occurred. Calcutta still continues a seller in our market. This is probably ascribable to the fact that though money is comparatively cheap it is not particularly abundant. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper remained unchanged at Rs. 75-8 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-8-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102-1. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 102-11 and Rs. 103-12, and 1932 at Rs. 105-9. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 111. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan stands at Rs. 88 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-12.

DECREASE IN NOTE CIRCULATION.

The currency return as of 30th June, 1928, shows a small decrease of Rs. 25.38 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 177.15 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 64.82 lakhs to Rs. 97.45 crores and by 9.80 lakhs to Rs. 3.58 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 73.83 as against 73.30 a week ago.

The statement of combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 30th June, 1928, is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(In crores.) Rs.
Notes in circulation	177.15
Rupee Redemption	40.00
Rs.	217.15

ASSETS.

	(In crores.) Rs
Silver coin and bullion	87.70
Rupee securities	41.84
Gold securities	54.98
Gold coin and bullion in India	29.76
Gold coin and bullion in England	2.87
Rs.	217.15

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 40.34.

EXCHANGE CONTINUES FIRM.

Exchange:—Exchange opened quiet, but later firmed upon steady advices from Calcutta and the rejection for the fourth time in succession of tenders to Government. The opening rate was unchanged at 1s. 5 7|8d. for sellers and 1s. 5 29|32d. for buyers, but towards the close it strengthened and there were less buyers at 1s. 5 29|32d. At the lower levels some export bills made their appearance in Calcutta. The enquiry for remittances is still restricted. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5 7|8d., August 1s. 5 7|8d. to 29|32d., September 1s. 5 29|32d., October 1s. 5 15|16d., November 1s. 5 31|32d. and December-January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dols. 4.87 23|32 to dollars 4.87 1|8. French francs were quoted at 124.31 and the Belga at 34.92. The Italian lira depreciated from 92.70 to 92.80.

A Government communique states that all tenders for sterling received on 4th July, 1928, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday, the 11th July, on the same conditions as previously announced.

DULLNESS IN GOLD.

Gold:—There is little of interest to report in this market and the price of ready is virtually unchanged at Rs. 21-6-6 per tola. There is likewise no change in the daily offtake which stands at about 11,000 tolas; but stocks on hand are slightly lowered at some 4 lakhs tolas. Some interest has been manifest in sovereigns which were placed at Rs. 13-8-0 for ready and Rs. 13-8-3 for delivery 30th July, 1928. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 84.10 3|4d. declined to 84s. 10d. and closed at 84s. 10 1|2d. per finfie oz. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready; Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 4th July settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 2nd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £45,750. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,11,797 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,500 and from Durban £70,000 shipped on the 2nd instant.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of May last amounted to 886,186 fine ounces as compared with 825,907 fine ounces for April, 1928, and 859,479 fine ounces for May, 1927.

SILVER MARKET EASY.

Silver:—Silver ruled easy during the entire period under report with a fair amount of business passing. The major portion of the transactions was confined to two-way operations on American account, while China banks made no fresh commitments. Prices have steadily declined, the rate for ready falling from Rs. 63 to Rs. 62 and finally closing at Rs. 62-5. But for buying orders from Calcutta our market might have been quieter still. The reasons for inactivity in the forepart of the week and lowered prices throughout were the holidays in Shanghai together with weak advices and feeble support from various centres interested in the trading. The squeeze which the Calcutta bull operators attempted to engineer last week did not materialise. In fact the premium which had soared to 9 or 10 annas per 100 tolas collapsed towards the end to an anna or two. The daily offtake stands at the average of about 80 bars. Discounting 800 bars railed to Calcutta and 2,672 bars newly arrived during the week, the stock on hand approximates some 4,800 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T., on London declined from 2s. 8 1|2d. to 2s. 8d. and closed at 2s. 8 1|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 27 7|16d. and 27 1|4d. for ready and 27 3|8d. and 27 1|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63 and Rs. 62 for ready and 9th July settlement and Rs. 62-12 and Rs. 61-15 for 6th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £68,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivasl and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £360,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,672 bars and Rs. 9,726 in coins. There is no shipment of silver from London this week.

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE IN BURMA.

Shares:—The indefinite character of the strike situation continues to check and buoyancy in the market. Cotton mill shares, however, show slight price improvements due to the reported better sales of local made fabrics. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 901|4-907|8-898|12; Century Rs. 413|12-416|4-412|8; Central India Rs. 507|8-516|4-513|12; Crescent Rs. 157|8-161|4; Fazalbhoy Rs. 865-871|4-867|8. Indian Bleaching Rs. 250-255-248|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 378|12-387|8-386|4-387|8; Kohinoor Rs. 246|4-252|8-250; Madhowji Rs. 77|8-80; New Great Rs. 255-263|12-262|8; Pearls Rs. 563|12-571|4-567|8; Simplex Rs. 127|8-130|4-128|12-130; and Swadeshi Rs. 483|12-495-490.

The expected settlement of the strike at Jamshedpur has not yet come to pass with the result that the miscellaneous section has been depressed. Tata Iron and Steel ord. declined from Rs. 79|8 to Rs. 76|8 and def. from Rs. 295 to Rs. 282-8. Andhra Valleys also show a slight fall from Rs. 730 to Rs. 725 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1,113-12 to Rs. 1,087-8. Alcocks after improving to Rs. 390 closed at Rs. 382-8. Bombay Burma Trading shares declined substantially from Rs. 825 to Rs. 788-12, while Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 157. Cement shares were quiet during the week. Bundi Cements receded to Rs. 25 and Indian Cements from Rs. 371-4 to Rs. 356-4. Katni ord. also fell from Rs. 271-4 to Rs. 267-8 with def. showing a marked decline from Rs. 1,020 to Rs. 960 but closing at Rs. 980. Railway shares show no change in prices, Ahmedabad Prantij being quoted at Rs. 902-8, Central Provinces Railway at Rs. 101 xd., Gujarat Railways at Rs. 89 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 712-8 xd.

Imperial Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 1,481-4 and contributories at Rs. 370. Bank of India shares remained steady, the price improving to Rs. 95-12, while Central Bank shares were slightly off to Rs. 25-12.

Calcutta:—The price of Hessians fell from Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 19-8. Jute shares in the Calcutta market however remained firm. The preliminary forecast of the jute crop for 1928 indicates a general decrease of acreages, the figure being 31.66 lakhs of acres as compared with 32.74 lakhs of acres last year, and the outturn is exepected to be 95 lakhs of bales.

YARN MARKET REPORT

6th July, 1928.

The mill strike in Bombay continues as yet and although at several stages it appears as though it will come to an end there are yet no definite signs of an immediate settlement. Cotton has continued very firm with a rising tendency and these factors combined with the absence of stocks in several counts and qualities produce a feeling of confidence amongst the dealers who have been buying freely almost all qualities available at reasonable prices. Particularly in Indian yarns where scarcity is very keenly felt and where prices have been advancing very rapidly. The present purchaes are more of a speculative nature with a view to dispose of the same at profitable prices in course of time. The consuming districts are not yet showing any inclination to pay the present level of prices but they are dragging behind and even following gradually the present rise in prices. Business therefore from consuming districts has been very limited and off-take is moderate. In English Japanese and various other yarns prices quoted by spinners are very high in sympathy with rise in cotton and small quantities have therefore been booked forward deliveries. In Artificial Silk yarns demand continues slack with negligible turnover. On the whole the outlook is more favourable that during the last several weeks and a further improvement in prices will not be improbable if cotton continues to rise further.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester quotations are very high and there has been only small business possible for forward deliveries. In spot dealers reports sales at somewhat better prices and this has led to enquiries for well known tickets for forward deliveries as the stocks are gradually decreasing.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Sales are no doubt better than before and prices leave good margins to the dealers. There has been a good rise in Mercerised yarns as well as in Single 2os and folds and although forward business has been not very large on account of higher prices quoted by the spinners, moderate quantities have been booked at satisfatory prices. Stocks are moderate and arrivals are not large. The position seems to be quite healthy and a further improve meant in prices has been expected. Most of the business is done in Shanghai yarns as the Japanese quotations are comparatively much higher.

SAMPIN.

Remain steady at about the same level and exchange is unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Owing to continued decline as a result of slack demand forward business has not been possible as dealers do not take any interest in this article at the moment. Sales from stock are limited and result into heavy loss to the dealers.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks with the mills as well as with the dealers are very small and sellers have been asking for much higher prices whereas buyers have been effecting purchases in very small quantities. The present mill strike has given the best opportunity to the up-country mills who have been taking a very great advantage of the situation and are able to realise fancy prices for some of their yarns. The Ahmedabad yarn market has been booming and prices have advanced to the extent of 6 annas per bundle during one week with a tendency to rise further. There has been some improvement in Cloth market as well but there has been no such rapid advance in prices in cloth as compared with the yarns. Off-take at such a high level of prices is indeed small but the production being curtailed, sellers are in a position to dictate prices.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd. July 3.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 23rd June

	Bales. 1928.	Bales. 1927.
Calcutta	1098	1999
Bombay	39189	48891
Karachi	2005	6882
Madras	4452	5404
Rangoon	...(a)	930
Tuticorin	2397	2442
	49141	66548

EXPORTS.

Week ending 23rd. June.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	1114	.....
Bombay	29356	27378
Karachi	9755	6597
Madras	3321	2503
Rangoon	.....	790
Tuticorin	700	420
	44246	37688

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 23rd June.

	1927-28	1926-27.
Calcutta	79966	94657
Bombay	3228709	2897119
Karachi	919312	821950
Madras	104862	127104
Rangoon	26516 (a)	27655
Tuticorin	47956	38348
	4407318	3907233

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 23rd June.

	1927-28	1926-27.
Calcutta	35862	26846
Bombay	1815137	1725668
Karachi	682472	588605
Madras	57736	36310
Rangoon	46228	56375
Tuticorin	38786	20350
	2676221	2454154

RECEIPTS into BOMBAR from KARACHI

Week ending 2nd July.

1828.	1927.
60	Nil

1st Sept. to 2nd July.

1927-28	1926-27
74146	43325

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 20th June.

	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom	.....	747
Continent	.....	3740
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Bombay (a)	.....	2
U. S. A.	.....	.....
	.....	4489

1st Sept. to 20th June.

	1927-28	1926-27.
United Kingdom	77155	33967
Continent	400811	320871
China	17600	63514
Japan	173294	176095
Bombay (a)	75707	44299
U. S. A.	8274	7026
	752841	627772

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

Karachi, July 3.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi July 3rd.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The Railway Shares have again been an active market, huge lots of Upper Sinds and Larkhanas being offered and readily absorbed. The Sind Lights have been dealt in small lots and we understand that the prospects of the Mirpur Khas Khadro Line are very promising.

ELECTRICS.

The Electric Section has been a quiet market and we expect some "flirt" as soon as the annual reports are out.

FLOUR SHARES.

The price of Wheat is tending to rise and the price of Flour is well maintained. But owing to scarcity of scrips no transactions have been reported in the shares.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The market has been lifeless and until the terms of the new loan are known, we expect the dull conditions to prevail. Much speculation is rife about the new loan but the future of the security market depends much more upon whether thte treasury bills are again resorted to.

Name of the Coy.	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	160-0-0	139-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkhanas	100-0-0	90-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	89-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	135-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	125-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	110-0-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	152-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	135-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay July 6.

During the week under report, a quantity of about 250 tons Burnside Natal Coal ex S. S. Camberian Countess is sold at 24/6 sh. per ton c.i.f. weighed and delivered into the buyers' lighters alongside the steamers.

Two steamers are chartered for Bengal Coal July shipment from Calcutta to Bombay at about Rs. 6/8 per ton.

The market is absolutely dull and quiet. The mill labour strike is yet lingering on.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

1-7-28 S. S. Cambrian Countess Burnside Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

17-7-28 S. S. Carlow Castle, Durban Navigation Natal, Turner Morrison & Co.

22-7-28 S. S. A Steamer, Desh./Seeb./Poni./Noomdh., Andrew Yule & Co.

26-7-28 S. S. Englestan, Victoria and Jaraboni, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

30-7-28 S. S. Arabistan, Bengal Coal, S. D. Shethia & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Group Coal		Rs. 18/4
Burnside Natal Coal	24/ sh.	Rs. 18/4
Durban Navigation Natal Coal	24/3 sh.	
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/8	Rs. 18/
Seebpore/Poni	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/12
Victoria & Jaraboni	Rs. 15/12	
Noonoodih	Rs. 16/4	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£9-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton Shipment, Buyers, July-Aug.	£17-12-6
Rapeseed Toria, ton, Shipment Sellers	£18-15-0

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£17-13-9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, Aug-Sept.	£17-13-9
	London, July 5.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. m., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, Sept.-Oct.	£15-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-7-6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, .b., Spot, Sellers	0/0-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2s, Cane E. Calcutta.	
July-Sept., per cwt., Sellers	13/0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., Sellers	13/1-1/2
C. and F. Bombay, July-Stpt., per cwt., Sellers	13/0-1/2
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt., Sellers	13/1-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-15/16

S. S. RAWALPIND

The following is the list of passengers bound for Bombay by the P. and O. s.s. "Rajputana," which left London on 15th June, Marseilles on 22nd June and arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and is proceeding to Straits, China and Japan:—

Mr. G. H Armstrong, Mr P P Anand, Miss W E Allen, Mr R C Allen, Capt F J Alfieri, Mr J R Birtwistle, Mrs R D Bisbes, Capt J E B Barton, Mr D D Bulger, Mr Byramji, Copt R M P Bearen, Lieut R G Byron, Mr J A Blight, Mr J H W Bickell, Miss C E Baldwin, Mr R C Brown, Capt C H D Berthon, Major F C G Campbell, Mr H Collister, Comdr. Hon W S Carson, R. N Mr R Donald, Capt A N Dawson, Mr W V Duke, the two Misses Duke, Rev W Dye, Mrs Dye, two children and infant, Mr N K Dutta, Mr Magan Dave, Mrs F E Dinshaw and child, Mrs G Fowler, Mr J E Fox, Mrs D E Fox, Col H R Goodman, Mrs Goodman, Lt.-Col D R Hewett, Mrs Hewett, Mr R S Hamilton, Mr L A Hoyle, Mr E M Isaac, Mr C Jennings, Mr D Kelgour, Mrs M Jacot, Major M E M Meade, Dr A Mitowski, Mr J H Mackay, Mrs Mackay, Mr J G Mitchell, Mr P J C McIntyre, Mr G P Mackenzie, Mr Markwaria, Miss J Paxton, Mr L A Poore, Mr G Piredeau, Mrs Piredeau, Mr E H Powell, Mrs Powell, Mr R A C Philip, Mrs E. M Preston, Capt C G Robins, Capt B. P Ress-Herst M. C., Hon Mr J L Rien, Mr. Ringstead, Mrs Ringstead, Mr K Ray, Mr G S Rajan, Mr B B Simpson, Miss E M Schweigert, Mr H Siddighi, Mr S Singleton, Mr D N Sen, Mr F C Stewart, Mr John Stewart, Mr O Sen, Mr J W R Stevens, Mr A Smith, Mr T Taylor, Major R Tilly, Mr E C B Thornton, Mrs Taylor, Mr J R Verma, Mr W Wishart, Mr T E Ward, Capt A Westmorland-Wood, . N Lt-Col E R C Wyatt, C. B. E., D. S. O., Capt W R B Williams, Mrs Williams Capt G T Williams, M. C G Warren-Boulton, Lieut H G P Williams.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon.—Close Down.

7-30 p.m.—Sundown Music. D. J. Pereira—Solo Violin. J. D'Lima—Solo Pianoforte. The Station Ensemble. Intermezzo "The Dream Girl", "Fletcher"; Oriental Phantasy "In a Chinese Temple Garden", "Ketelbey"; Piano Solo "Polish Dances", "Scharwenka"; Violin Solo "Hejre Kati", "Hubay"; Selection "The Becoved Vagabond", "Dudley Glass"; Piano Solo "Valses Nos. 2, 3, 11 and 15", "Brahms"; Violin Solos (a) Vision, "Drdla"; (b) Serenade, "Drdla"; Spanish Scene "Fete Espagnole", "St. Juste".

8-30 p.m.—Agricultural Talk. "Cotton Growing on Canals." By Mr. V. V. Gadgil.

8-45 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—"The Prospects of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd. By Mr. Eric C. Dunstan, General Manager.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-40 p.m.—K. Y. Kale—Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

PHOSFERINE for Weariness

Miss Ivy Duke,

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes* :—

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, eachsold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England
Indian Dept: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK.. LIVERPOOL.. BOMBAY MARKETS

NEW YORK.

Opened 21 Points Higher on firm Liverpool. Long liquidation—Prices relapse 17 Points—Weekly weather Unfavourable—Heavy Short Covering—Futures 42 to 47 Points Higher.

New York, July 5.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 21 points in sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices reacted 17 points. The weekly weather report was construed unfavourable which stimulated heavy short covering. Despite favourable weather forecast, there was absence of selling and the market closed at a rise of 42 to 47 points. Spot prices improved 40 points to 22.75c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 44 to 38 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 33 points to 22.50c.

The sentiment still, continues bullish and we look for higher prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

October highest 22.45 (at about the close)lowest 22.04 (10-52 a.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Operators caught short."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable crop condition."

H. I. & Vose:—New York Cables:—"Cotton firmer, weather continues favourable but crop reports are poor inducing renewed outside buying. Cotton goods and yarn markets moderate business doing firm."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

October	22.43+.43
December	22.27+.42
January	22.10+.45
March	22.97+.47
May	21.82+.47
Middling Spot	22.75+.47

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 5.

July	22.36+.44
October	21.85+.38
Middling Spot	22.50+.33

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	21.94
October	22.10
January	21.78
New York. Noon Call.	
July	22.11
October	22.27
January	21.93
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
July	21.55
October	21.55
January	21.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LONDON METALS.

London, July 5.

Copperr, English Best Selected	£66-5/8
Copper Braziers	£76.3/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3-8
Tin, English Ingots	£204-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 5.

Total Bullion	£173,400,000
Public Deposits	£19,700,000
Other Deposits	£126,800,000
Government Securities	£28,800,000
Other Securities	£79,700,000
Notes and Coin	£56,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£271,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	38.22 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes, Shipment, Sellers, July	50/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	50/0
Wheat, South Australian, Shipment, Sellers, August	53/0
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Afloat to Hull, Paid	51/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 5.

Silver.—China sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	27-1/4
Forward	27-1/8

LIVERP[OOL].

Scattered long liqu[idation]—favourable weather continues. Week[ly] weather report considered favourable. Futures 7 to Points Lower. Sales 5,00[0] Bales.

Liverpool, July 5.

The Liverpool fu[tures] market opened steady at a decline [of] 1 point but ruled easy on scattered l[ong] liquidation influenced by favourable weather report w[eather]. The weekly certain firms but [was] considered bearish by crop is backward [as] a matter of fact the weather, the pr[ogress] and despite favourable is not satisfactory. The market cl[osed] at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 12.29 d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire fut[ures] closed easy at a decline of 5 points. Egyptians were quiet and closed 6 t[o] 8 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Liverpool Langley and Co. wired to their and New York friends as under: "Teleg[raph] general acreage expectations and wha[t] market has discounted?"

Reply received from Liverpool reads as und[er]:—

Gene[ral] opinion is an acreage increase of 4 p[er] cent. which has been discounted. Weath[er] continues favourable but crop backw[ard] and poor.

Rep[ly] received from New York is as follow[s]:—

"A[bo]out 44 millions acreage (5 per cent. incre[ase]) crop condition is the main factor and not acreage increase. Plant conditi[on]s are still poor. Advise buying on set-[ba]cks."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation. Temperatures between 95 and 100.

(2) Scattered long liquidation. Weather crop favourable.

Weekly Government weather report generally favourable, but progress not good, Bollweevil stimulated.

Messrs. Dreanan and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

"U. S. Government weekly weather report unfavourable. We still favour the Bull side."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m. "No rains, temperature between 95 deg. and 100 deg. Forecast East Belt partly cloudy. Balance entire Belt generally fair."

2-45 p.m. "Weekly weather report favourable. Rains moderate, temperature seasonable but conditions still backward and poor."

Liverpool, July 5.
10. a.m.

Eastern belt and Georgia raining—Western belt cloudy—Expect higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.79	11.77—.06
August		11.71—.07
September		11.66—.05
October	11.57	11.55—.06
November		11.45—.06
December		11.44—.07
January	11.45	11.43—.06
February		11.39—.05
March	11.41	11.39—.05
April		11.36—.04
May	11.37	11.36—.04
June		11.36—.06
July		11.26—.07
Middling Spot		12.[illegible]—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.80—.10
Scinde, Fine	9.05—.10
Scinde, Superfine	9.30—.10
Bengal, Good	8.55—.10
Bengal, Fuly Good	8.80—.10
Bengal, Fine	9.05—.10
Oomra, Good	9.10—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.40—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.70—.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.25—.10
Broach, Fine	10.50—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.75—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

July	19.98+.06
August	20.18—.06
September	20.43—.06
October	20.53—.06
November	20.58—.06
December	20.63—.06
January	20.68—.08
February	20.68—.08
March	20.73—.08
April	20.73—.08
May	20.75—.08
June	20.74—.8
July	20.74—.8
Sakellarid's, F.G.F., Spot	20.80+.15

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES LIQUIDATED—FIRM LIVERPOOL CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, July 6.

Following a rise of 47 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 417/- for Broach J/A. and improved to Rs. 418/- on short covering. At this level a well-known commission house liquidated some 8,000 bales which were absorbed at a decline of Rs. 1/8 with Broach J/A. 4166/8. There was impressive buying of new crop which prices ruled firm. Liverpool opened strong at a rise of 26 points against an expectation of 16 points which carried local prices to Rs. 419/ but since then reacted owing to a decline of 4 points in Liverpool since opening. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under at the close of the Marwari Bazar Session:—

Broach J/A.	418
Broach A/M.	434
Oomra July	389/8
Oomra D/J.	403
Bengal July	348 8
Bengal D/J.	356/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

Liverpool was reported 30 points higher and Broach Apl/May opened at Rs. 435/- and after improving to 435/8 declined to Rs. 434/4 on profit taking Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	419	0	0
Broach Apl/May	435	8	0
Oomra July	391	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	404	0	0
Bengal July	350	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	360	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

July	258.50+3.60
October	257.60+4.00
January	258.90+3.10

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 6.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	500
F. G. M. G. Broach	200	500
Fine. M. G. Oomra	100	100

WEEKLY WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

New York, July 5.

"The Official Report as issued to-day states that except for the warm weather prevailing during the past weeks in parts of the West, the temperatures for the most part in the Cotton Regions have been moderate. Rainfall of a light to moderate nature is also reported from most sections of the Cotton Belt."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

Wheat	5,589 cwts.
Linseed	960 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	186 ,,
Gingellyseeds	4 ,,
Poppyseeds	78 ,,
Groundnuts	1,806 ,,
Castorseed	1,063 ,,
Rice	50,782 ,,
Myrabollams	775 ,,
Cottonseeds	4,303 ,,
Mowraseed	599 ,,
Gram	1,219 ,,
Joowar	3,420 ,,
Barley	158 ,,
Bajree	155 ,,
Coal	346 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, July 4.

Wheat Ready	4	6	0	to 4	11 0
Wheat Assuj			4	11	6
Gram Ready	3	11	0	to 3	13 0
Gram Sawan				3	13 0
Gram Bhadon				3	15 6
Gram Assuj				4	1 6
Barley Ready				3	1 0
Barley Assuj				3	5 3
Rapeseed ready	7	4	0	to 7	8 0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	11 0

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Europe	1,835	707,15	340,524
Japan and China	3,442	1,15	6,095,121
Coast Ports		25,351	22,449
Up-country by Rail		85,941	140,315
Afloat in harbour for Japan and China	3,442	1,156,095	1,[illegible]94,121
Japan		45,055	35,950
Total	5,277	2,019,597	1,9[illegible]3,259

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Dec/Jan	357
Bengal July	350
Broach Apl/May	434
Broach July Apl	419
Oomra Dec/Jan	401
Oomra July	389

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	365	358	351	343
S./P.	363	356	349	341
Rajputana	365	358	351	343
Broach	436	431	421	414
S./D.	431	426	419	412
P./A.	444	439	432	424
K./V.	425	420	415	408
Dholleera	422	417	412	405
Kalasin	417	414	409	402
Cutch		429	424	417
Surat	481	476	471	466
Rajpipla	477	472	467	462
Navsari	501	496	491	486
Oomra, No. 3	407	400	393	383
C. D. No. 1	429	422	415	405
C. D. No. 2	418	411	404	394
Khandesh	389	379	369	359
Muthia		269	359	349
Southern		420	415	410 405
Comptah			443	433 423

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 6.

500	K. Devchand & Co.	Khandesh	423/430
100	Do.	Bagolkot	418
100	B. Karshandas	Sanavad	382
100	H. Nensi & Co.	Manmar	336
100	Vilkart Bros.	Arvi	403
100	Do.	Sind-American	443
100	Do.	Sargodha	440
100	Do.	Akot	354
100	H. Rambhagat	Kalajin	403
100	G. K. Vashanji	Barwaha	376
100	Do.	Nagar	542
100	Do.	Jalna	542
[illegible]	Premji Harjee	Nagar	32[illegible]

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 6.
Bombay, July 6.
1st Sept. to 28th June
Since 1st September

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		305,122	313,377
Central India	98	295,535	298,516
Barsi and Nagar	354	315,736	200,226
Hyderabad-Gaorani	86	117,419	68,698
Berar	79	723,778	567,566
Central Provinces	187	304,965	227,619
Total Oomras	804	2,062,555	1,675,942
Dholera	4,742	328,915	190,701
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	57,881
Rajputana	419	54,003	56,315
Sind-Punjab		136,244	115,214
Broach	140	268,128	237,514
Coompta and Dharwar	350	128,207	124,999
Westerns-Northerns	205	46,290	64,396
Cocanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		34,134	37,676
Persian	46	4,942	4,227
American		89,519	331,779
Egyptian and African		72,101	81,308
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		126	252
Total	6,706	3,289,928	2,973,611

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	365	.....
Bengal Fine	360	350
Bengal F.G.	355	345
Sindh-Punjab Fine	360	350
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	355	345
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	405	395
Nagpur Fine	405	395
Yeotmal Fine	400	385
Arvi Fine	400	385
Amraoti Fine	390	365
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	385	365
Mulkapur Fine	375	360
Khandesh Fine	370	360
Muthia Fine		340
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	385	.....
Purna F.G. G.S.	360	350
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G. S.	.....	350
Indore/Ujjain Fine	375/80	355
Burwah Shanavad Fine	375	350
Surat	475	.....
Navsari	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	415	.....
Broach Fine	425	.....
Westerns M.G.	395	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	490	.....
Miraj/Sangli	410	.....
Comptah Good	425	.....
Dholleera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 5-7-28	8315000	12953000
,, Yesterday do	9000	7000
Exports to date do.	7202000	10907000
Stock at Ports 29-6-28	892000	1224000
,, Interior Towns do	438000	470000
,, Liverpool 29-6-28	830000	1292000
Visible Supply 29-6-28	2918000	4024000
Quantity in Sight do	14088000	18873000

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5-7/8.

LONDON—
Bank Selling T T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 July/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buing 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 July 3/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sept.

NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Bank Selling T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 181-1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.87-1/8 5th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8-1/8 6th inst.
London—Japan 1/10 13/16 5th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 5th inst.
London—Belgaum 34.92 5th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.28 5th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.

Gold £4-4-10-1/2 5th inst.; £4-4-10-1/2 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 27-1/4 5th inst.; 27 15/16 4th inst.;

Silver London Forward 27-1/8 5th inst.; 27 3/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-3/4 nominal 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 3 23/32 per cent 5th inst.; 3-3/4 per cent 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 4 per cent 5th inst.; 4 per cent 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent.

3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent.

6 mos. 4 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, July 6.

London Ready	27 4 0
London Forward	27 2 0
American Cent	59 8 0
China Opening	2 8 1
China Closing	2 8 3
Ready	62 5 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	62/	62/6	62/	62/5
Sawan	61/14	62/4	61/14	62/3

Tejimundi 1/2.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. America offered silver after the price had been fixed. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Ready	21 6 3
Ashad	21 6 3
Sawan	21 7 6
National City	21 8 3
N. Manordas	21 8 0
N. Motilal	21 6 3

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 51/9; highest Rs. 51/11/6; closing Rs. 51/11.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/10#10-1/2; closing Rs. 4/11/1-1/2

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/8 highest Rs. 57/11, closing Rs. 57/11/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 6.

3 months discounts 3-23/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery, Paid, July Aug. 28/7-1/2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery, Paid, Sept.-Dec. 29/0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Co-operators' Day.

The s.s. "Rampura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

A public meeting, at "Temple of Co-operation" 9, Bake House Lane, at 3 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside and Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, M.A. and others will address.

A Ladies public meeting at Servant's of India Society's Home at 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar, S. G. Warty, M.A. and K. C. Desai, B.A., LL.B. and others will address.

Students public meeting at Antonio Da Silva High School, at 4-30 p.m. Prof. H. L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., F.S.S., J.P. will address.

OMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MARRIAGE.

ORFORD-CROSS.—On June 16th, 1928, at the Central Wesleyan Church, Hastings. Frederick Stanley Orford, M.C., of Bombay, son of Dr. R. J. Orford and Peggy Irma, widow of Captain W. A. Cross of Bredon's Norton, Worcs.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 6th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 80. Total Mortality this day last year was 71.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held in the city to support the extension of the Rent Act.

To-day (Saturday).—(1) Natu's Chawl, Old Post Office Lane at 9-30 p.m. (2) Madhavdas Premji Chawl, Mugbhat, at 9 p.m.

To-morrow (Sunday).—(1) Parvatibai's Wadi, Mahim, at 2 p.m. (2) Rangaris Chawl, Khada Matunga, at 9 p.m. (3) Khatri's Chawl, near Two Elephants, at 9 p.m. (4) Sir Bhalchandra's Chawls, Slater Road, at 4 p.m.

BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to receive the report of the Provisional Committee of the Boycott League and to inaugurate the working of the League. Prominent Citizens are invited to speak on the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dara" via Karachi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. Hans Queling, Representative of the German Youth Movement will deliver a Lantern Lecture and give songs to the accompaniment of guitar, on "Youths' Trips into the Wide World" to-day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir when you are cordially invited. Admission fee As. 4 only.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

Under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institutes Office "Temple of Co-operation" 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, to celebrate the International Co-operators' Day.

Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, M.A., of the Indian Merchants Chamber will address the gathering and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., K.C.I.E., will preside.

SUPREME ARYAN CULTURE.

Swami Onkarasachhidanandji will deliver a public lecture on the subject "Supreme Aryan Culture" to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, Bazaargate Street.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The following programme has been arranged by the Dadar Co-operative Institute for the celebration of the Co-operators' Day to-day (Saturday),:—

4-30 p.m.—Public meeting of the Students in the Antonio Da Silva's High School, Dadar, Prof. H. L. Kaji will address the students.

6 p.m.—Social gathering in Snehawardhakalaya, near Dadar General Library, Dadar, to be followed by a meeting, which will be addressed by prominent Co-operators.

WIDOWS' PENSION FUND JUBILEE.

"Golden Jubilee" of the Bombay Windows' Pension Fund Ltd., is to be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at Indu Bhuwan, of the late Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Thakurdwar.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes in Gujarati as under at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall, To-day (Saturday), Yoga Darshan, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.). To-morrow (Sunday) Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B. T.).

"SYAMANTHAGAM."

To-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. Sreejit Rasu Sastrigal of Palghat will conduct a Pathanam on "Syamanthagam" at No. 29, Nanji Ladha Bldg., G. I. P., Matunga.

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The office and the Khadi Shop have removed from Ollengal Building to Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar from 1-7-28.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. C. V. Vaidya will deliver a public lecture on "Inter-caste Marriages" at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and at 9 p.m. Mr. S. D. Pendse will deliver his last lecture on "the tenets of the Geetarahasya" at Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

A mass meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. was held on Monday in Railway compound at Parel workshop when Mr. Jhabvala presided. Mr. Mistry explained the ethics of Trade Unionism. He also emphasized that in order to succeed, all must combine. Mr. Bradley thereafter informed the men that when they were combined 80 per cent the Agent was prepared to receive the deputation but if they similarly made 100 per cent organisation their demands would be easily secured.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 234 patients in the month of June, of whom 180 were males and 54 were females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the settlement were 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesdays. Spectacles were given free to four poor patients.

BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to receive the report of the Provincial Committee of the Boycott League and to inaugurate the working of the League. Prominent citizens are invited to speak on the occasion.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES) ASSOCIATION.

It has been arranged to hold the annual celebration of the Association at the R. C. Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday next, (the 8th instant). The Mass of the Feast will be said at 7 a.m. to be followed by the General Meeting of members and well-wishers in the Parocial Hall.

GOVERNOR VISITS D. V. T. SOCIETY.

Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Jehalkaranji, President, and Members of the Managing Committee of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society have issued invitations on the occasion of the visit to the Society of His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, which comes off at the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal's Hall, near Shivaji Mandir, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, on Monday, (the 9th inst.) at 5 p.m.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seva Sadan Society will celebrate its Twentieth Anniversary at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, (the 11th inst) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Sir Cavasji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside and Lady Jehangir distribute the prizes.

Madras—The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway announces reductions in third class passenger fares by mail and ordinary trains with effect from 1st October next.—A. P.

Calcutta, July 6th.—The new premises of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association were opened this morning by His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson.

SIMON BOYCOTT PROCESSION ECHO

SERGEANT CARTER IN ASSAULT CHARGE

FURTHER HEARING

Further hearing of the case in which Sergeant Carter of the Bombay City Police stands charged with assault and hurt at the instance of V. J. Meheralli, Secretary of the Bombay Youth League and four other college students, came up before Mr. M. S. Pandit in the Third Court on Friday noon.

S. C. Vin, the third complainant, was cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, counsel for Sergeant Carter. Witness said that he was so confused when the police assaulted the processionists that he did not know whether he dropped the poster which he held in his hands. Witness also received some blows. Witness said the processionists were shouting slogans like "Simon go back", etc.

A COLLEGE STUDENT'S EXPERIENCE.

M. R. Haveliwalla, a student of the Sydenham College, examined by Mr. Nariman, said that he took part in the Simon boycott procession on February 3. Witness was carrying a poster and was shouting slogans. As the procession neared the Red Gate the witness was hit by the accused. He received three "lathi" blows on the thigh and one on the left hand.

Witness knew Meherally, the first complainant who when he saw the accused assaulting the procession, asked them to stop. After this witness and Mr. Meheralli approached the Sergeant for his name, which he refused to give.

THANKS FOR A "LATHI" BLOW.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer witness said many processionists received blows as a result of the police assault. Witness and the other complainants were the most to suffer. Witness was the first to receive a "lathi", for which he thanked the accused.

B. H. Mehta, a student studying in the Senior B.Com. at the Sydenham College, was the next witness who was examined by Mr. Nariman.

Witness said he was a Patrol Leader and was leading a section of the procession. After relating the story of the assault witness stated Mr. Meheralli came out of his car and stopped the procession. He also corroborated the previous witnesses in that the accused refused to give his name to Mr. Meheralli.

CAUSE OF ALLEGED ASSAULT.

To further cross-examination witness deposed that at the time of the assault he did not know why they were being beaten. He now knew that they were assaulted because they went in a procession as a demonstration against the Government's policy. No sooner the processionists were assaulted, witness heard some policemen crying out "Nako Maroo."

Mr. K. Sitaram, a law student, who was in front of the procession, said that it was not true that some of the students tried to force open the Red Gate where the accused was on duty.

Cross-examined witness said when he saw his friends being assaulted he took off his spectacles in the fear that they might be damaged, if he was attacked.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case was adjourned.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Half-year ended 30th June 1928, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,36,863-1-11 brought forward from the last year's account, amount to Rs. 12,08,339-12-3. The Directors have resolved to pay an Ad-interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 30th June 1928, i.e. Rs. 1/- per each share, which will absorb Rs. 6,72,528/-, and to carry forward to next half-year's account, the balance of Rs. 5,35,811-12-3.

BARDOLI, PRIDE OF PATRIOTS

LALAJI'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

POONA, July 6.

Interviewed regarding the Bardoli situation, Lala Lajpat Rai stated that Bardoli was as poor as other talukas. Government had not raised even their little finger to improve the insanitary conditions there, although their officials lived in luxury. Lalaji said that every patriot would be proud of the influence of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the mentality of the women of Bardoli. The issues that were being fought out at Bardoli were of far-reaching importance in the fight for India's freedom. He paid high tribute to Messrs Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel, and appealed to all to help in the Bardoli struggle.—A. P.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR

Gopal Bhimaji, a carpenter, was working on the third floor of a building at Matarpakhady on Thursday afternoon, when he lost his balance and fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY

TAXI-DRIVER RELIEVED OF CASH AND DESERTED

POLICE TRACE MISSING CAR

Another case of a daring highway robbery has been reported to the Bombay City Police in which four Anglo-Indians are involved. It appeared four persons who looked like Anglo-Indians engaged a taxi car No. Y-2676 driven by Ziano Dawood, a Mahomedan, from Sukhlaji Street, to go to Mulund on Thursday at 10 p.m. When the taxi arrived at a lonely spot on the Bombay-Agra Road, the four passengers asked the driver to stop and got down. They then assaulted the driver and relieved him of Rs. 30 he had in his pocket and then drove away with the taxi at full speed.

DRIVER'S CRY IN WILDERNESS.

The driver shouted for help, but in the dark and isolated wilderness there was nobody to render assistance. He walked along about a mile and reported the matter to a police constable who took him to the police station and recorded his complaint.

CAR FOUND ABANDONED.

The police traced the car abandoned near Delhi-Agra Road on Friday morning. The culprits are still at large.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON HINDUS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY BOMBAY SINDHI RESIDENTS

A public meeting of the Sindhi residents of Bombay was held on 4th instant in Malharbai Hall, Barbhai Mohola where the following resolutions were passed.

(1) This public meeting of the Bombay Sindhi Association condemns the high-handedness of some members of the Vohra Community in rushing into the building of Rajabahadur Bansilal Motilal, Khand Bazar, and in assaulting, wounding and attempting to murder the innocent Hindu residents, which includes innocent ladies and children. This meeting requests His Excellency the Governer of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police to institute investigation and thoroughly enquire into the matter and bring the culprits to book.

(2) This meeting strongly sympathises with those Hindus who have suffered at the hands of the Assaulters.

(3) This meeting authorises the president to forward the copy of the above resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police.

TRAGIC END OF A BUTLER

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING

How a Madrasi butler, who was addicted to drink, met with his death, was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Friday morning. It appeared from evidence that P. Moonaswamy, the deceased, was employed as a butler by Mr. Stanley Jones, a salesman of Messrs. Dunlop Tyre Co. He was addicted to drink. On Thursday afternoon he was found lying unconscious and bleeding from his mouth on the first floor of the Rashid Building at Colaba. He was smelling of liquor. He died before he could be removed to the hospital.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION

BOMBAY FISHERMEN SENTENCED

On the charge of causing obstruction to navigation by fishing in the navigable channel of the Bombay harbour, Mr. John Munster, Inspector, Port Department, hauled up fourteen fishermen before Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

In his evidence, the officer said that the accused were fishing with heavy ropes and boulders which might have even caused grave danger to vessels. Repeated warnings to the accused not to fish in that vicinity were of no avail.

On their own plea of "guilty" all the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each or to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment.

THE "INDIAN NATIONAL" HERALD

PUBLICATION TO CONTINUE

Mr. W. P. Kaabadi writes.—

"The Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the National Newspapers India Company, Limited, having taken over the possession of the entire undertaking and assets of the Company, "The Indian National Herald" will be published by them on and from to-day."—

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928.

For a long time I have been feeling like a wanderer in the forest of journalism. It was like that Something the Upanishads talk about—The Something Omnipotent and Omniscent, Something whose Beginning is not known, and whose End is unfathomable.

* * * *

But now I have a guide, a shining lamp which lightens up the dark places. In journalism I can't say, "Not for me the distant scene, one step is enough."

* * * *

The man who takes to journalism and says: "One step enough for me" is a fool. He will never arrive at anything.

* * * *

He has to strive higher and higher. Some rise from being reporters who toil hard to bring in a good "story" and end by obtaining editorial control of their paper. This type finds more often than not a secure foothold in high finance. Others strive for becoming stylists and remain stylists—only rising in their own self-concert.

* * * *

But have they "working rules" to go by? Possibly some have, but I fear many haven't. With the many let me share a secret. I have been favoured with a copy of "Working Rules in Every Day Life."

* * * *

The first is, the very first, mind you—Make it a point never to be in bed after sunrise.

* * * *

I pondered carefully over this rule. Pity for a "night sub" who had for a long time missed being acquainted with the majesty of the rising sun overwhelmed me. If only I could persuade that man who returns from work at 4 a.m. to make it a point never to be in bed after sunrise!

* * * *

I went to him and impressed upon him this rule. He looked up from a pile of proofs and said: "Here—you get out." I did. There was no misfaking the fact that he was serious about seeing me "put out."

* * * *

At the door I tried again. "Well, if the Rule offends you", I said, "will you try a Suggestion? My chart gives me "25 Rules and 5 Suggestions."

* * * *

The man eyed me wearily. His anger had melted into compassion. He knew how to suffer—but as the sequel will show—not to suffer fools who will not remain silent.

* * * *

At the door I solemnly read out the Suggestion: "I shall never fly into a temper. I shall remain filled with joy and radiate it from my countenance."

* * * *

Something suddenly radiated from his hand. I remembered another suggestion enjoining me always to "part well-impressed."

* * * *

I am sorry to have to confess it to you, but I abruptly left this man who has now forfeited my friendship with a "part" of mine "well-impressed."

* * * *

However, I mean to forgive him. I remembered the wise words uttered only a few months back at Ballard Pier: "Father, forgive them, they know not what to do." I know "night subs" are hard-worked people.

* * * *

American Tourist: "Waal, I con-gratulate you. Sure, it is a great honour to be the oldest inhabitant in this village."

British Rustic: "Aye, zur! But wot do make oi laaf is that my ole ooman be really oldest, but 'er won't own it."

GUZDAR & CO AFFAIRS

MEMBER CHARGED WITH CHEATING OR BREACH OF TRUST

MOVE TO HAVE HIM ARRESTED ON BOARD STEAMER

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The "Statesman" understands that Mr. A. K. Basu, Barrister, acting for the National Bank of India, yesterday lodged a complaint before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta against Mr. J. Guzdar, a member of the firm of Messrs. P. E. Guzdar & Co., charging him with cheating and alternatively, criminal breach of trust. It is stated that Mr. J. Guzdar, received from the Bank Rs. 10 lakhs by mortgaging a house and some landed property which he possessed at Ballygunje. Subsequently, it is alleged, he called on the Manager of the Bank and stated that he wished to release the mortgage by selling the house and land, for which he had secured a purchaser. On this representation, it is further alleged that he induced the Bank authorities to give him the title deeds of the property, and that the same day he took the title deeds to another Bank in Calcutta where he is said to have mortgaged them for a large sum.

It is understood that Mr. J. Guzdar left for Europe on Friday last from Madras by Messageries Maritimes steamer, and steps are being taken for his apprehension. Mr. J. Guzdar is the son of Mr. Edulji Guzdar, a partner in Messrs. P. E. Guzdar & Co.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO PUBLICATION OF A BOOK

MAHATMAJI TO BE CITED AS WITNESS IN DEFAMATION CASE

Bombay, July 6.

Mahatma Gandhi is likely to be cited as a witness in a defamtion case which Mr D. S. Javalkar has filed in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, (Mr. Mehta) against Mr. N. G. Chapekar, retired First Class Sub-Judge, at present staying at Badlapur. The subject matter of the complaint is contained in a Marathi book called "Gachchivaril Gaffa" or "Talks on a Terrace" written by the accused and refers to an alleged invidious comparison between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Javalkar.—A. P.

IN AID OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

SCREEING OF "DWARKADHEESH"

In response to the appeal issued by Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, a crowded house greeted the mythological film "Dwarkadheesh" at the Imperial Cinema on Thursday night. The entire proceeds of the successful show went towards the funds of the Bombay Branch of the Society. A large number of prominent men and a galaxy of women attended the function. Sardar Saheb Zada Nawab Sultan Ahmed Khan, Muntazimaud-Daulah, Ex-Chief Justice of Gwalior and the Senior member of the Gwalior State Council presided.

After the film was screened which was an exquisite production Mrs. Tyabji gave a brief history of the Institution. She said the Society stood for a humanitarian cause and the money spent by the audience that evening could be considered as well spent.

The president thanked the audience, and the various other gentlemen as well as the cinema proprietor for helping to make the show a successful one.

In the end Mrs. Tyabji announced a total collection (including donations) of Rs. 1,678-12-0. Some of the prominent donors were H. H. The Maharani of Gwalior Rs. 100; Mrs. Rukhaiyabai Bawla Rs. 100; Mr. Pavri Principal of the Esplanade High School Rs. 51 Mr. C. M. Cursetji Rs. 50; and Mr. Bareilwalla Rs. 50.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	July 6.
Previous Closing Rate	22.10
To-day's Opening Rate	22.32
Difference	+.22
To-day's Closing ate	22.22
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL.

	July 6.
Previous Closing Rate	11.43
To-day's Opening Rate	11.69
Difference	+.26
To-day's Closing Rate	11.73
Difference	+.30

Broach Expectation Rs. 418-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 6.
Silver Ready	27 4 0
Lower	Unchanged
Silver Forward	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 6.
1st Settlement	62 4 0
2nd Settlement	62 3 0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

LATEST EXAMINATION SUCCESSES. Shows the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In **Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.)** and **Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.)** and the Final Examination for the **Incorporated Secretaries (F. C. S. A.)** ours are **the only Indian Institution Students.** that have hitherto succeeded.

In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed **in nine different subjects,** whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the **D.Com.M.C.** the Diplomas secured were THIRTY percent more than all **the Institutions from India** put together who competed.

In **G.D.A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and Prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR
THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Remarkable Success
AT THE
G.D.A.
1928 EXAM.

WE claim **45** out of **68** that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT
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THE VULCAN
Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman —Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
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For
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
Head Office:—Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928.

DOWN WITH PURDAH.

A movement, fraught with immense possibilities for the progress of India, has just been started in Behar, but, unfortunately, has not received that measure of public attention that it deserves. An appeal signed by many leading men and women of that province was published last week advising the total abolition of the "purdah." In their appeal the signatories say that they have arrived at the conclusion that "purdah" is "an undesirable institution, being responsible for impeding our growth and progress in many directions and it should not be allowed to continue a day longer than it can be avoided." That the signatories of the appeal are in earnest and are determined to see that a pernicious system, which saps the vitality of the nation, is destroyed root and branch is evident from the fact that they are not content with issuing the appeal, but have decided to follow it up with action. They have fixed to-morrow (July 8) as the day on which meetings will be held in every town of the province where women and men determined to do away with "purdah" will come together and after declaring that, so far as they themselves are concerned, they have abolished it, they will proceed to devise the best means of carrying on propaganda against it. Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the campaign by congratulating the Behar leaders on their having earnestly taken up the struggle against "purdah." As he says: "The sooner it is recognised that many of our social evils impede our march towards Swaraj, the greater will be our progress towards our cherished goal. To postpone social reform till after the attainment of Swaraj is not to know the meaning of Swaraj." In fact the abolition of "purdah" is not, strictly speaking, a question of social reform. It is more a political necessity of our national life than a domestic concern either of the Hindu or the Muslim community. The idle controversy whether social reform should precede political liberty or 'vice versa' has, therefore, no bearing on this subject.

The abolition of "purdah" is a political necessity for the simple reason that we cannot win Swaraj without the full and active co-operation of our women: the history of modern Turkey and modern China is a proof of this fact. We cannot have the full and active co-operation of our women so long as the large majority of them are imprisoned within the four walls of their homes and, mainly by reason of that fact, denied their elementary right to health, education and unfettered self-realisation. That the first organised attempt towards removing this formidable obstacle to our national emancipation has originated from Behar, a province which is not wrongly described as the last ditch of social reactionarism, is a welcome sign that the awakening of the Eastern nations has not left Indian women untouched. The signatories to the appeal we have referred to being Beharees and Hindus have naturally confined their activities to Behar where the "purdah" is more rigorous than in any part of Northern India. But the abolition of "purdah" is, as we have stated, a national necessity of prime importance. The movement directed to secure it should not, therefore, be restricted to one province or one community. It must be an All-India movement and its beneficent activities must spread among the Muslims all over the country well as the Hindus of Northern India. Let us learn wisdom from the past. The Hindu community took the lead in education while the Muslims were left far behind. The inevitable result was that the Muslims became, and are still to some extent, a drag on the nation's progress towards political freedom. If the mistake is repeated and Muslim women are not emancipated simultaneously with their Hindu sisters, history will repeat itself and the two communities will not be able to march together to their common goal. The need for an intensive campaign against the "purdah" is greater so far as the Muslim community is concerned. For, that community suffers more from its dire effects than any other community in the country and its suffering has its reaction on our national life. What the dire effects of the "purdah" are, are thus vividly described in the Behar manifesto: "The enforced seclusion of women has been responsible for their backwardness in all directions and particularly for their physical deterioration. It cannot be a matter of satisfaction to us that one-half of our population should be steeped in ignorance and should be largely physically incapacitated for active work. Medical researches have brought to light the truth that the alarming increase in the cases of Tuberculosis among our women-folk is due to their unhygienic confinement within the four walls of the zanana."

There is no doubt "purdah" has taken deep root in Muslim social life. But there is equally no doubt that it is a custom not sanctioned by Islam and that, as the example of Her Majesty Queen Suraiya of Afghanistan and the women of Turkey has shown, nothing is easier than to destroy it, provided there is the will and the determination to do so. As Queen Suraiya pointed out, in a recent interview, had the "purdah" been included in the various religious obligations or regarded as one of the principles of faith, "its non-observance would have been accompanied by some sort of punishment, corporal or otherwise. in Islam as is the case with all sinful acts committed by a Muslim." Not only is no such punishment provided, but the injunctions of the Islam and the teachings of the Arabian Prophet accord to woman a freedom such as she had not known even in Europe until a century ago. The laws of inheritance and the command to Muslim women as well as Muslim men to go even as far as China, if necessary, to acquire knowledge and the practice of early Muslims are a sufficient testimony to this fact. What is really ordained in the Quoran with regard to what latter-day Muslims have perverted into the present un-Islamic practice holds good, as Queen Suraiya pertinently points out, equally with regard to men and women. "The women according to religious regulations", she says, "are required to conceal from human eyes their whole body save and except their face, their palms and their feet—which concealment and exposure are necessary during daily prayers and pilgrimage to Holy Kaaba—and so also there are regulations for men in Islam." The injunctions in this respect in fact emphasise the supreme importance of purity of mind and modesty as regards person on the part of men as well as women. The Muslims have perverted this injunction for the sanction of a custom which is at once a reproach to themselves and an affront to the self-respect of their women —a custom which practically results in making woman either a drudge or a doll instead of being the equal comrade of man in the adventure of life. The noble example set by the Queen of Afghanistan and the women in Turkey should stir Muslim women in India to demand emancipation from a custom that is at once a violation of the teaching of their religion, an outrage on their honour, and an obstacle to their physical and intellectual development. It is the duty of enlightened Muslims to agitate for the satisfaction of the demand as it is the duty of leaders and workers of all communities to give them all the moral and other support they can.

DISGRACEFUL SCANDAL.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the interview about the India House published in "The Chronicle" on Friday describes with accurate force one of the ways and means by which vested alien interests defeat the legitimate claims of Indians and increase the ranks of the unemployed and discontented in this country. These alien interests do not seem to prosper except on the axiom that the people of India, opinion in India or the control of the Legislature in India do not exist. We can understand their attitude. We can also understand that for their own benefit they should secure the services of newspaper correspondents in England who not only endeavour to spell the increasing unemployment of Indians, the systematic withdrawal of their legitimate opportunities, as a glory of the Empire, but consider themselves competent also to decide what ought to be good for the people of India and also licensed to regard the question of lakhs of the ryot's hard-earned money as a mere lunch hour amusement. We have already commented, in a previous article, on their clever efforts. Mr. Jamnadas' interview strengthens our suspicions. Evidently, there has been insignificant publicity and information, no discussion and no open competition in India about the necessary plans or designs of the India House proposed to be erected in London. Sir Herbert Baker whose design for the Secretariat building at New Delhi has been frequently and publicly criticised in India, has been offered the work of planning and designing the India House. Who made him the offer? Which was exactly the responsible agency which appointed the discredited architect for the task? Why was he nominated? We do not say selected. In which of the civilised modern countries of the world would the practice of private nomination of an architect for a public building of the character and dimensions of the proposed India House be approved or tolerated? Open competition is the only rational guarantee against what Mr. Jamnadas refers as favouritism and indifferent workmanship We do not think that even the Royal Institute of British Architects in London would or could approve of such nominations. Otherwise, where would be the protection to its members? The Institute in London surely knows that there has been no open competition, either in India or in England, for plans and designs for the proposed India House. Architects, members of the Institute in India and in England, are entitled to know its views and the action it has taken in regard to the glaringly irresponsible and inequitable procedure adopted in London.

CHINESE WALL OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

BLACK ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNHOLY IMPOSITION.

(BY SAMALDAS GANDHI.)

It was in wanton defiance of the Treaty of 1917 that the Viramgam Cordon was imposed a year back. The black anniversary of this unholy imposition falls on 7th July, and it remains for the people of Kathiawar once more to express their resentment against the line which is a sort of a poisonous reptile coiling round the frontier, which means either to bite and kill for ever the maritime trade of Kathiawar, or to swallow, once for all, its now rapidly thriving ports.

IN THE NAME OF LEAKAGE.

The popular leaders, like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, may in the Legislative Assembly discount the reports of smuggling on the Customs line, they may raise their voice in the wilderness of New Delhi against the harassment at the hands of policemen, who were there, as "messengers of death" raising terrors in the hearts of the people; but the Government choose to remain adamant constantly punishing the lacs of maritime people of the Kathiawar States in the trecherous name of leakage. And, again, every now and then has it been said by the Government experts that it was essential in the interests of the revenues of the British India and its commercial morality to form a Customs cordon. But the moral codes of our Sarkari Pandits have long since been proved to be peculiar, and what are we to think of those upholders of the "commercial morality", who grind wholesale the "political morality" by infringing in the broad day-light the pious Treaties made with the maritime States concerned? And are the British Indian interests so blind and so greedy as not to see the equally great and equally just interests of the others?

CLOUD OF SECRET.

It must not be forgotten that the Ports having natural advantages are some day or other bound to develop. And if the ports of Kathiawar, pregnant with so many possibilities idled away their resources, it was surely because of the menacing attitude of the Government of India towards them. But when by the Treaty of 1917, the constant anxiety of the Rulers of the maritime States of Kathiawar were once for all allayed, the whole scope of these Ports was thoroughly investigated by the Powers concerned and the Port of Bedi propped up as the promising Liverpool of Kathiawar. But President Kruger was right in criticising the foulness of the English to "win the mines of gold," and no sooner did the Port of Bedi come into a sudden prominence, the Government of India unceremoniously came out to thwart the legitimate ambition of the Maharaja of Nawanagar to afford shelter to ocean-going steamers. The thick cloud of secrecy even now hangs over the Abu Conference, and the people concerned have not been afforded the least opportunity of judging the fairness of the Viramgam re-imposition.

THE "WAY CONSISTENT."

It was Sir Basil Blackett who once waxed eloquent in the Assembly that "if an occasion arose to get rid of the line in a way consistent with the mutual interest of British India and the States, no one would be more glad than the Government of India to do so Very well. But who is going to find out the "way consistent" and when? Who is the aggressive party, and whose interests are to be given precedence to?

The Government must know that the simple people of Kathiawar are no shallow fools on the make. They have sense enough to realise that had the Govern

(Continued on page 14.)

We expect that the Institute in London will maintain its prestige in India by timely action and decision. If that is a matter of speculation, the duty and control of the Assembly are not. Mr. Jamnadas has already indicated the need for a discussion in the Assembly. Members of the Assembly cannot any longer overlook the demand for the protection of the legitimate claims of architects, artists and art-craftsmen in India. It should be instructive to know who were exactly the people responsible for the nomination of the architect almost universally disapproved in India? Who were the people who saw and approved the plans and designs which boycott all feeling for Indian architectural designs for the exterior of the India House? Why were the plans and designs not published or discussed in India? Another helpful action on the part of the members of the Assembly would be to enquire about the precise stage of the progress of the proposed building and about the exact character and number of details already settled in regard to that building. They can insist that all progress in regard to the proposed building ought to be stopped until Indian opinion and demands have been satisfied. Mr. Jamnadas has also appealed for active support from public opinion and institutions. We are sure that the question of the employment of thousands of starving families of art-craftsmen, artists and architects will be taken up immediately by public institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Architectural Association and similar public and professional as well as by trade associations. The miseries of the unemployed who have been systematically denied their legitimate opportunities cannot any longer be overlooked or allowed to be increased.

FOUND OUT

The British Labourites have been found out. The later messages from London which give a further inkling into the humiliating situation in which the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Labour Conference were placed go to emphasize the fact that Dewan Chamanlal and his colleagues took the only course available to them consistent with the self-respect of India, when they declared themselves unable any longer to participate in the work of the Conference. The cheap platitudes of Mr. Lansbury and the patronising advice of Mr. Mortished who had the temerity to ask the representatives of a subject people to bear in mind that they should not subordinate their other movements to the national movement are an additional affront to Indian self-respect. No soft phrases uttered by British Labour leaders that they are not lacking in their duty to their Indian "comrades" will deceive the Indian people and induce them to believe that British Labour is sincere when it says that it is anxious to appreciate the Indian view point. Mr. MacDonald and his friends, who are Tories in Labour garb utter unctuous platitudes about self-determination. and the "equality" of the Indian "Parliament" with the British Parliament but when the Indian Delegation voice their keen sense of resentment against British Labour's conspiracy with the Tories in inflicting on their country the insult of an all-While Commission, they are denied this elementary right on the flimsy pretext that the Conference had met not to pass resolutions but merely for deliberation. Mr. Bakhle, a member of the Indian Delegation, has fully exposed the hollowness of this excuse, which was evidently an after—thought of the Conference Executive. He refers to the word "Votable" on the agenda paper and points out in his interview with Reuter that the resolution prepared by the Indian Delegation was ruled out when the Labour Party bosses felt that it might be regarded as a "vote of censure". The Indian Delegation has been treated with scant courtesy by the British Labour Imperialists, and their High Prest. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, must have been talking with his tongue in his cheek when he told the Conference "I hope within a period of a few months, rather than years, there will be added to the Commonwealth of our Nation, a new Dominion. ..... I refer to India". This humbug will no longer wash in India. The Party, which is in collusion with the Tories in "imposing a settlement" on India can not obtain for her real self-government. It is an insult to Indian intelligence to give scurvy treatment to her representatives and then assure her that in a few months she will be enjoying Dominion Status. It may be a "Dominion" or a "Con-Dominium" Sir Reginald Craddock's word with England controlling India's foreign, economic and political policy and still regarding her as the Empire's milch-cow. But India will refuse to have a "Dominion" of that type.

Notes of the Day.

Stupid and Futile.

Even if there should be no technical difficulty in allowing the Legislative Assembly to discuss again a matter in which it has declared its opinion during the course of the year, it is difficult to see how the hopes of the Simon co-operators can be realised by the Assembly's making a "volte face" now. Raja Raghu Nandan Prasad has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the Simla session of the Assembly that in view of the recent announcement in regard to the powers of the Committee of Indian Legislatures the Statutory Commission should now be acceptable to the Assembly. But the grounds on which the Assembly declared itself emphatically against co-operation with the All-White Commission are based on the fundamental principle that India has an inherent right to be effectively represented in any discussion regarding the constitution of her Government and it is stupid and futile for the Raja Saheb from Monghyr to contend that because of some belated "concession" on a point of minor detail to the Punjab Committee by Sir John Simon, the Assembly should be ready to revoke its former decision.

Easily Satisfied.

White-men went to Africa, grabbed the land of the children of the soil, enslaved them, traded in these human goods until the conscience of the cultured classes in Europe revolted against this practice and it was stopped. But the slavery has taken an economic form now. Dispossessed of the best portions of their lands the Natives have to live in reservations and work on a pittance for white men. The humanitarian idea of doing some justice to the very people whose landed property has been stolen by the Whites by graciously reserving for them larger lots of territory while lands are being assigned to Europeans was explained by Lord Lovat in the House of Lords. He assured Lord Olivier who was concerned about the proposed "removal of the Samburu tribe from its present habitat in order to assign lands for Europeans" that there was no conflict of interests between Europeans and Natives in this case. Lord Olivier appears to have been satisfied with this assurance which he regards as implementing the promise previously given by the Colonial Office that proper consideration would be given to the interests of the African Native. The whole question is what is "proper consideration"?

Interesting Admission.

The peace talks continue amongst the Governments of Europe but to the people of Europe, particularly to the Germans, crushed under the heel of the Reparations, the Italians under the despotic regime of Signor Mussolini, the Spaniards under the autocratic surveillance of General Primo de Rivera these peace talks mean nothing. To the smaller Powers of Europe they appear even as a camouflage on the part of the big Powers started with the idea of drawing away the attention of the people from the feverish activity of military and naval experts in London, Paris and Washington in preparing new and powerful means of offence—for the next war. Of whole-hearted co-operation for peace there is no real evidence. It is an interesting admission the Tory journal "Saturday Review" makes in mail week when it says "it is an impressive fact that the League of Nations Council, which according to the Covenant is supposed to meet 'at least once a year,' has held fifty sessions in eight and a half years." But the journal laments that after all this outburst of eloquence the "weak and undecided" conduct of the members of the Council "helps to confirm the impression that certain Governments, including the British, only support international co-operation half-heartedly."

Model Treaty To Keep Peace.

The League of Nations Committee on Security and Disarmament has at last done some tangible piece of work. But it depends upon the sincerity of every one of the League's members whether this piece of work will have a practical effect. Will the Model Treaty containing eleven articles which is the result of the long deliberations of the League Committee on Security and Disarmament really help to promote international security and bring in disarmament? India is vitally concerned in this matter, because if Britain is forced to adopt, by the pressure of public opinion in Europe, a policy of real and effective disaramament, if she refuses to regard the Soviet as the one enemy to meet in the next great war, India will be spared further inroads upon her revenues. At present there is a great danger of these inroads increasing in their volume on the pretext that for the security of India a more efficient, and a mechanised army of occupation is required to be kept in readiness for war.

NO CONFIDENCE IN LABOUR PARTY

INDIAN DELEGATES' BOLD STATEMENT

REFUSAL TO BE PAWN IN GAME

PREMIER'S REPLY TO "SAK"

LONDON, July 5.

The Indian delegates who withdrew from the Commonwealth Labour Conference made a statement that they had come to the deliberate conclusion that they could no longer place any trust and confidence in the "bona fides" of the British Labour Party in its dealings with India, and that they refused to be a pawn in the game played by the British Labour party.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEBATE IN COMMONS

PREMIER'S REPLY TO "SAK"

LONDON, July 55.

The possibility of the whole of the Parliamentary session passing without Indian debate emerged from the reply to the question by Mr. Saklatvala who asked whether facilities would be given for at least one day's discussion of Indian affairs suggesting that Mr. Baldwin might arrange the matter with the Opposition leaders. The premier pointed out that if there was the general desire, a debate could always be arranged through the usual channels on one of the supply days. He was afraid that the Opposition would not be grateful for any suggestion of his, but he would welcome such a debate.—Reuter

LOEWENSTEIN SHARES

PRICES SHOW BETTER TENDENCY

LONDON, July 6.

The prices of Loewenstein shares showed a better tendency in the course of the day and finally rallied sharply, International Holdings being quoted at 145 and Hydro-electric at 39 after being at about 110 and 30-1/2 respectively. Both companies issued statements saying that their financial position was sound and there was nothing in the situation to give rise to anxiety.—Reuter's Special.

TONE OF MARKET IMPROVED

LONDON, July 6.

Brussels.—The tone of market has improved somewhat. The fall has stopped and numerous quotations have slightly improved.—Reuter's Special.

LOSS OF FOREIGN FAVOURITES

LONDON, July 6.

Berlin.—Prices slumped, but not so much as had been feared Foreign favourites lost up to ten points and artificial silks 30 to 40 points.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK UNPERTURBED

LONDON, July 6.

New York.—Stock Exchange is apparently undisturbed by Capt. Loewenstein's death.—Reuter's Special.

PILOT ON THE TRAGEDY

LONDON, July 55.

Boulogne.—The pilot of Captain Alfred Loweinstein's aeroplane when he was informed that Captain Loweinstein was missing, immediately landed. Interviewed by Reuter the pilot said that the accident must have happened at the altitude of 4000 feet and nobody was quite sure of the exact place.—Reuter's Special.

"LET IT BE SOLD"

LONDON, July 55.

Calais.—Captain Loweinstein's aeroplane left for Crydon by order of his widow who had arrived from Brussels and said "Let it be sold. I will never wish to see it again."—Reuter's Special.

DONTEZ BASIN TRIAL

11 ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, July 6.

Moscow.—Eleven of the Russian accused in the Donetz Basin trial have been sentenced to death though six of them have been recommended for mercy owing to their high technical qualifications and their repentance. Thirty-four others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to ten years. Four received suspended sentences including Oadstieber who received one year. Four others were acquitted including the German engineer Mounter.

The Court took as proved the existence of a counter-revolutionary destructive organisation with branches in Donetz, Basin, Kharkov and Moscow and relations with mineowners abroad and certain foreign official institutions.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET CRISIS

LONDON, July 6.

Vienna.—A message from Belgrade says that the King commissioned Mr. Stefanraditch who is still in hospital to form a Cabinet but that the latter declined the task of forming a coalition on the ground that the crisis could only be solved by dissolution of Parliament.—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS AND CABLE INTERESTS

"DAILY MAIL" RECOMMENDS FUSION

LONDON, July 6.

The "Daily Mail', in a leader, approves as eminently sound a scheme of alleged recommendations for a fusion of the Empire wireless and cable interests under the control of a Corporation which it states were arrived at the Imperial Conference on Empire communications. It expresses the opinion that the recommendations will secure public interests by provision that after a fair standard of dividend has been paid the surplus of profits will equally be divisible between the State and the Company.—Reuter.

SAVIDGE CASE ENQUIRY

COMMISSIONERS TO SUBMIT MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

LONDON, July 6.

The Savidge Enquiry Commissioners have failed to agree and there will be majority and minority reports.—Reuter.

'ITALIA' CAUGHT FIRE

GENERAL NOBILE'S REPORT OF DISASTER

LONDON, July 5.

Rome.—General Nobile's report to the Government hints at the possibility that the airship "Italia" might have caught fire. He says that he learned that some of his crew saw twenty minutes after "Gondola" crashed a high column of thick black smoke. He declares that if the airship did catch fire there is no hope for the crew, but he doubts fire because, he says, it is difficult to believe that the gradual bursting into flames should not also have been perceived by the crew. Anyway, General Nobile argues, owing to leakage of gas which is suspected to have occurred before the crash, the airship could only remain in air for thirty minutes. He advises therefore search within short range of the position where he was found. Reuter's Special.

LATEST CHAPTER IN "ITALIA'S" HISTORY

PILOT LUNDBORG RESCUED

LONDON, July 6.

Stockholm.—The Swedish pilot Lundborg, whose machine overturned after rescuing General Nobile, and who was marooned with the rest of General Nobile's party has been rescued by the Swedish expedition.—Reuter's.

ATLANTIC FLIERS REACH AMSTERDAM

TO BE GUESTS OF EX-KAISER

LONDON, July 6.

Amsterdam.—The Atlantic flyers of the "Bremen", Capt. Koehl, Baron Von Huenefeld and Fitzmaurice have arrived here from Dublin in "Bremens" sister-plane "Europa". They will be the guests of ex-Kaiser and will be conveyed to Doorn in an "Imperial" motor-car.—Reuter.

New York July 6.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Radio Corporation are contemplating a scheme to link up important cities in United States with beam system for telephones and telegraphs.—Reuter.

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S LABOURS

KAPURTHALA'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, July 55.

"A new era would undoubtedly begin as the result of these discussion," was the opinion of the Maharaja of Kapurthala interviewed by Reuter regarding the Chamber of Princes. He declared that the personnel of the Committee was a very good selection, while the discussions would embrace many points of common interest to all the Princes and what was progressing was a move in the right direction.—Reuter's Special.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

REICHSTAG APPROVES OF FROGRAMME

LONDON, July 5.

Berlin.—The Reichstag by 261 votes to 134 approved of the Government's programme.—Reuter.

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN 4 DAYS

MAMMOTH AIRSHIP WITH ROLLS-ROYCE ENGINES

LONDON, July 5.

The air-ship R100 was inspected to-day by a distinguished company including many members of the House of Commons and the Dominion High-Commissioners. The airship which is 700 feet in length and weighs 156 tons is propelled by six Rolls-Royce engines with a total horse power of 42,000. It accommodates 100 passengers besides a crew of 50, and the dining room has an accommodation for 50. The Trans-Atlantic flight will be undertaken immediately the tests are finished. It is estimated that the airship can fly to India in four days, Canada in three and to Australia in eight days.—Reuter's Special.

LORD PLUMER'S SUCCESSOR

HIGH-COMMISSIONER OF PALESTIN

LONDON, July 5.

Sir Robert Chancllor succeeds Lord Plumer as High-Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan.—Reuter.

DISTANCE RECORD BEATEN

ITALIAN FLIERS' SUCCESS

LONDON, July 6.

Pernambuco.—The Italian airmen Ferrarin and Delprete landed safely on the beach near Port Natal.

Rome.—July 5.—An official announcement says that Ferrarin and Delprete flew over Pernambuco (distance of 5,000 miles) and continued the flight. They have already beaten teh distance record.—Reuter.

I OSITION IMPROVED

I ONAGAL ON SIMONIAN "GESTURE"

OOTACAMUND, July 6.

Interviewed by the Associated Press as to the attitude of his party on the question of the election of a committee to cooperate with the Simon Commission, the Rajah of Panagal said that the present decision of the Commission improved the position at all events of provincial committees and as such it was welcome. Besides, the decision amounted to a gesture on the part of the powers that be to the effect that they were prepared to pay attention to our demands if they knew that we were reasonable and serious in pressing those demands. He added his party executive would not to take into account the significance of this gesture when they met to decide what attitude the party should take when the resolution for electing a committee came up at the next meeting of the council.—A. P.

"JERVIS BAY" INCIDENT

GREATLY EXAGGERATED

TACT OF CAPT APPLAUDED

LONDON, July 6.

Suez.—The "Jervis Bay" has arrived here. Captain Daniel, interviewed by Reuter, said that the whole affair had been greatly exaggerated. All was well on board and since leaving Colombo there had been no further incident. He explained that the ship was delayed for an hour at Colombo merely because two firemen were absent without leave. He declared that he appealed for a warship because the liner was full, and there was no place for the detention of the eight stowaways and because of the consequent nervousness of passengers. Daniel was mystified by the whole affair had been greatly exaggerated. All was well on board and since leaving Colombo there had been no further incident. He explained that the ship was delayed for an hour at Colombo merely because two firemen were absent without leave. He declared that he appealed for a warship because the liner was full, and there was no place for the detention of the eight stowaways and because of the consequent nervousness of passengers. Daniel was mystified by the whole affair message that she was unable to locate the "Jervis Bay" and said the latter picked up the "Slavol" very easily.

Passengers are likewise astonished at the "exaggerated reports" and applaud Capt. Daniel's handling of the situation. 400 passengers have round-robined attesting the crew's loyalty.—Reuter.

MEN'S SINGLES AT WIMBLEDON.

LACOSTE BEAT COCKUT

LONDON, July 6.

In the Final of Men's Singles at Wimbledon Lacoste beat Cochet 6/1, 4/6, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter.

SEMI FINAL OF WOMEN'S DOUBLES

LONDON, July 6.

The weather was fine and there was a large attendance at Wimbledon to-day. In the semi-final of Women's Doubles, Miss Harvey and Miss Bennett (Britain) beat Miss Boyd and Miss Akhurst (Australia) 6/8, 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

POONA TO ORGANISE DEMONSTRATIONS

Poona, July 6.

Presiding over a public meeting held here to consider and decide on the steps to be taken to organise a demonstration of boycott when the Simon Commission arrives in Poona, Mr. D. V. Gokhale stated that the efforts made by cooperators to hold a Simonite Conference in Poona constituted a challenge to the Congress organisations, and "Poona" accepted the challenge. He outlined the programme of work of the next three months in this connection. Messrs. Gadgil, Divekar, Popatlal and Pashankar suggested various methods of boycott.—A. P.

RESULTS OFCOUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, July 6.

The following are the results of First Class Cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

M. C. C. versus Cambridge University:—Cambridge won by eight wickets. The M. C. C. 226 and 221 (Hubble 51 Robins six for 61) Cambridge 354 and 96 for two.

Northants versus Warwick:—Northants won by nine wickets. Warwick 229 and 154 (Jupp four for 42) Northants 292 and 93 for one.—Reuter's Special.

16 PERSONS DROWNED IN RIVER

BOAT CAPSIZES IN FLOO DS

TRAGEDY NEAR BHAVNAGAR

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF BOATMEN

(From a Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 6.

Owing to heavy rains yesterday there was a flood (about ten feet in height) on the river Shetrunji of Talaja, a place of pilgrimage for Jains about twenty miles from here. Pilgrims going to Talaja hills have to cross the river in boats. A boat, carrying 22 pasengers of Vadilal Mansukhlal of Ahmedabad coming in the evening from Talaja to the station, was carried away in the floods, but safely arrived at Gorkhi about three miles from Talaja. They all went to-day to Ahmedabad.

Another boat was carrying 18 Cutch pilgrims from the station to Talaja when in the midst of the river it was overtaken by a heavy flood. The boat was upturned and the occupants were drowned. Four boatmen, a ghati servant of Sheth Panalalji of Rutlam, and a boy escaped. The other sixteen pilgrims were drowned and their corpses have still not been recovered.

The names of those who are drowned are: Sonbai wife of Sejpal Keshavji of Dhulia, 3 girls, Lakhamshi Devji Bhagat of Nanded, Virchand Lakhamshi, two boys, Kasturbai Lakhamshi, Kunverbai Ranibai (wife of Gundhwala) Sheth Panalalji of Rutlam, his wife Sunderbai, his two sons and a widow.

It is understood that the accident was due to the negligence on the part of the boatmen. The Bhavnagar State authorities are making inquiries.

MILL STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

LEADERS' BAN ON C. I. D. REPORTERS

ARMED POLICE HASTEN TO SCENE

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, the headquarters of the extremist leaders of the Bombay Mill Strike, was a scene of great excitement on Friday morning. The feelings of the strikers have now become so highly strung owing to continued half-starvation and the state of utter insecurity that is starving them in the face that even the semblance of a grievance is at times enough to exasperate them. On Friday the whole trouble arose out of a trivial incident, namely, the presence of two C.I.D. reporters at the meeting at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. The situation assumed a serious aspect when within a short time the whole locality was besieged by armed police who had rushed to the shop in several motor lorries.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST REPORTERS.

It is true that from the very beginning of the strike, both the strikers and their leaders have been resenting the presence of the C.I.D. and "The Times" reporters at their meetings. It is their long-standing complaint that these reporters, "instead of giving a true and honest account of the facts as their profession demands, make every efforts to paint a hideous picture of the whole thing with a deliberate intent to discredit the strike leaders and their activities in the eyes of the public." The C.I.D. and 'The Times" reporters used to attend meetings at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi for the first few days of the strike, but afterwards the strikers made it too hot for them to be present at these meetings. A fortnight back, the Commissioner of Police requisitioned the services of two C.I.D., reporters from Poona. These two reporters have been attending the labourer's meetings for the last few days. However, their presence resented more and more by the strikers till a couple of days back the strike leaders made a resolve not to allow these police reporters to be present at their meetings.

THE BAN AND AFTER.

On Friday morning, these C.I.D. reporters presented themselves at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi as usual, but they were told by a strike leader that the proceedings of the meeting were not open to the Press. The reporters had to leave the meeting place, as their remonstration would have perhaps made matters worse. These reporters then ran to the nearest telephone and rang for police help. In a short time armed police from different police stations and also party of mounted Sowars ran to the spot. Superintendent Spiers, Inspector Klien, Deputy Inspectors Paul and Long were at the head of police lorries and Rao Saheb Patvardhan, Inspector C.I.D., and the Sowars followed. There was an exchange of arguments between Mr. Mirajkar, Captain of the Volunteer Corps and Rao Saheb Patvardhan. With the result that Mr. Mirajkar agreed to admit the C.I.D., reporters for the time being pending official correspondence between the Strike Committee and the Commissioner of Police.

After this excitement was over the meeting passed off smoothly. Mr. Mirajkar explained to the strikers the conditions under which he had allowed the C.I.D., reporters to be present that morning. It was perfectly within their rights, he said, whether to admit reporters to the meetings or not.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

The proceedings of the meeting were made lively by the presence of two labour leaders from other parts of India. Mr. Singarvelu Chettiar from Madras and Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar from Bengal were present at the meeting and they addressed the strikers. Both speakers to unite together for safe-guarding their common interests. Speaking in English, Mr. Singarvelu observed that there would be no peace in industry unless the spirit of capitalism was destroyed.

BOMBAY STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, an extremist strike leader, was arrested yesterday evening at about 5-30 p.m. on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duties.

From information received, it appears that Mr. Nimbkar prevented a C. I. D. reporter from attending a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers at Damoder Thackersey Hall at Parel on Wednesday last.

At the time of the arrest Mr. Nimbkar was at home owing to indisposition. He was taken to the Bhoiwada Police Station and later released on a bail of Rs. 200 cash deposit. The case will come up for hearing on Tuesday.

G. I. P. RLY MEN'S DEMANDS

RUMOUR OF STRIKE

The air is think with rumour that the G. I. P. Rly. men are threatening to go on strike if their demands put forth last month before the Agent who had promised, to give his reply on 22nd July, are not conceded.

The G. I. P. Strike Committee is actively taking steps to organise a series of meetings at different places on the line. Accordingly, a meeting of the Railwaymen was held at Kurla when Mr. Jhabvala presided. Besides Mr. Jhabvala, Messrs. Bradley, Kulkarni, Jogleker, Rele, Purandare and others spoke. Great excitement prevailed in the meeting and the following resolution among others was passed:—

"This meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. resents the action of the Agent in not accepting the demands which have been forwarded to him and postponing the consideration of the same a month hence but as agreed by the Deputation, temporirily suspends the resolution of strike on 25th June 1928."

VICTORY FOR SCAVENGERS.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 5.

An informal conference in connection with the sweepers' strike presided over by the Mayor of Calcutta and attended by representatives of the Scavengers' Union as well as Councillors and Aldermen decided to recommend to the Corporation an increase in wages of one rupee per month, excepting in the case of those working double shifts. It was further recommended that all prosecutions against strikers should be withdrawn and there should be no dismissals and full strike pay should be paid. The Union will call off the strike when these terms are agreed to.

A special meeting of the Corporation will be held to decide the matter finally. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labour Member of the Council was invited by the Mayor to explain the attitude of labour and the conditions under which the strike could be settled immediately.—A. P.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

CALCUTTA., July 6.

The sweepers' strike has been called off.—A. P.

MORE WORKERS RESUME DUTY

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Fifty more Lillooah strikers resumed work to-day.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS ON SIMON COMMISSION

SIR P. C. SETHNA TO MOVE RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OFSTATE

SIMLA, July 6.

It is understood that Sir Phiroze Sethna has been notice of a resolution in the Council of State urging that the work entrusted to the Simon Commssion be suspended unil steps are taken to appoint seven able Indians on the Commission by way of satisfying the Indian public opinion.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY OF CALCUTTA CONGRESS

BIHAR P. C. C'S RECOMMENDATION

PATNA, July 6.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee recommends the names of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru for the presidency of the Calcutta Congress.—A. P.

Rio De Janeiro.—Ferrarin and Delprete landed at Touros fifty miles, North of Senitabu, but were forced to return owing to bad weather.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

COMMISSION'S UNSATISFACTORY ANALYSIS

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY WASTED

Bombay, July 6.

Mr. Manu Subedar in an interview with the Associated Press said that the importance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture could not be realised just yet, as, what was referred to them was not a single problem but a review of all conditions. But, with reference to one of the more important aspects of rural, economy the omissions were so glaring as materially to detract from the achievement of the Commissioners. This was the present conditions of finance in the districts. The hand of Mr. Calvert was largely visible in these chapters through the frequent reference to the Punjab and the suggested extention of the cooperative movement as a panacea for improved finance. But declared Mr. Subedar, the Punjab was the great exception among the provinces of India, with its growing wealth and prosperity. Where the tide had turned in the other direction, the remedies believed to be effective in the Punjab might not be useful.

MONEY LENDER'S OPPROBRIUM

There were picturesque references to the money-lenders having survived not only opprobrium but restrictive measures since the days of the Bible, the Quoran and Manu, the law giver of the Hindus. More restrictions on the lines of the several acts in the Punjab were the Commission's demand. When the money lender was licenced, when the court could open up a trasaction and rural insolvency act was more availed of, matters would be righted! For the rest, advance cooperation and educate the peasant, who if he was anxious to ruin hemself, could not be saved!!

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

The Commission's handling of the problem of Agricultural finance, proceeded Mr. Subedar, was feeble and indecisive. Their recommendations for land mortgage banks was tantamont to an admission that for long period credit the cooperative movement had failed to provide the wherewithal? The issue of debentures through a central body was sound but the proposed guarantee as to interest only was an ill-digested measure.

The Commission hSd not estimated nor suggested an enquiry into rural indebtedness. They had not estimated the annual burden of interest charges, nor stated the general fact in rural economy, namely, that for the user of monies borrowed by this generation or the last and perhaps largely for unproductive purposes the agricultural community was paying something like five times what they were paying Government for revenue when the land passed out of their hands the farmers became tenants, who had no legal protection against large demands in most provinces, or landless labourers, but merely the means of preventing land passing out of the agriculturist castes (and who could decide who they were) would not stop the process. If the burden was heavy, how was it to be reduced? The Commission had no answer, as they had not assessed the burden. The cooperative movement's funds of sixty crores including urban and double calculations, since 1904, in 24 years, did not touch the fringe of the indebtedness, which was put at from 1,000 to 2,000 crores.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY WASTED.

The Commission had failed to see that this was a purely banking problem and that the adaptations of existing Machinery to rural needs so as to ease the situation required greater thought than had been devoted to it so far. The report went on to say what the state should not do, drawing copiously on the unfortunate history of the Bank of Egypt. But collectively what the report said on the question of rural finance was inadequate apart from its being misleading and inapplicable in some of the provinces. One could not help feeling that a great opportunity had been wasted through the Commission shirking a deeper enquiry into conditions of rural credit and the peculiarity of credit instruments which while supplying the need of the borrower must also satisfiy the lender. The connection of the Imperial or any other Central bank with money and credit operations in the districts was barely mentioned. But not analysed at all. Until financial conditions were made easier other improvements must prove impossible and might actually increase the deadweight burden which must be first reduced. The outcry regarding land assessment must grow through lack of knowledge that it was not that but the burden of interest that was destroying the prosperity of the peasants.

UNSATISFACTORY ANALYSIS.

The great Merits of the report in many other directions and its great value as a review of conditions were seriously detracted by the unsatisfactory nature of the analysis of rural credit and inadequate suggestions for better financial organisation in the districts. Rural poverty might be eased by more production and better marketing but unless the outgoings of the cultivator were carefully considered not merely as to land revenue and transport charge, but as to the payment for the user of money, improvement in production may be absorbed by others leaving the peasants poor and backward as ever.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

Capo-di-Monti, Stagnaro, Genoa.
Baroda, McLean, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.

City of Windsor, Hammersby, Liverpool.
Ranpura, King, London.
Zayani, Hanriks, Jeddah.
Steel-Worker, Boase, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 6.

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Capo-di-Monti:—The M. Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Steel-Worker:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Steel-Worker, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of Windsor:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Windsor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranpura:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, 9,279 tons, Captain A. M. King, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 7 (a.m.) from China, etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for London at about 1 (p.m.) with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 6.

During the week the monsoon continued to extend northwards and become established over the United Provinces and advanced into northwest India. It was specially vigorous in Bengal, Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Some of the noteworthy heavy falls in Bengal were as follows: Bogra 5 inches on the 29th June, Saugor Island 10 inches on the 30th, Chitta going 5 inches on the 1st July, Cox's Bazar 5 inches on the 2nd July.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN C. P.

The vigorous monsoon in the Central Provinces was associated with the depression which appeared over the area on the morning of the 2nd and remained practically stationary till the 4th. It caused heavy rain in its neighbourhood between the 1st asd the 3rd July and extension of the monsoon into Gujarat, Rajputana and Sind during the last three days. Jubbulpore had 4 inches of rain on the 1st and Seoni and Pachmari 6 inches on the 3rd.—A. P.

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway at Kalol wired under date 6th July:—

At 10-30 on the morning of 5th July the line at mile 59/2 between Hadalabhal and Bhukri on the Ahmedabad Dhanduka section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was breached and transhipment was not possible. The 168 Down was detained at Bhurki. At 2 the line was repaired and the 168 Down was piloaed over the repaired portion.

Due to further continued rain there were further breaches on this section and it was impossible to pass or tranship 167 Up and 62 Down which trains returned from Bhurki and Hadalabhal at 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. as 167 Up and 62 Down respectively. Passengers were sent to their destinations via Viramgam and Wadhwan. The through train service will be entirely suspended until further notice.—A. P.

DERAILMENT AND BREACH ON RYS.

The Divisional Superintendent, Sealdah, wires under date to-day as follows:—

At about 10/55 hours to-day six wagons of a material train got derailed between Panchoovia junction and Fakirabad at mile 152-23 blocking the line.

Transhipment of passengers etc. is being effected.

JODHPUR, July 6.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur wires as follows:—

Owing to the line being badly breached between Luni Junction and Kairla through communication between the stations has been interrupted. Transhipment is impossible. It will probably take two or three days to repair the breach.—A. P.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ATTACHED SECTION BEAT G. I. P.

The match between the Attached Section and the G. I. P. yesterday proved to be an unusual one, the former winning by three goals to one after they had been completely outplayed in the second half. The Section began well and in the first few minutes Hill scored the first goal for them. The Railwaymen, however, were not discouraged, but continued to play a sound game, giving one of their best displays of the season. They had more than one opportunity to score, but weak finishing gave a sound defence the opportunity to avert disaster.

The Attached Section were frequently on the attack and Mawer covered himself with glory by saving magnificently. At the interval the soldiers led by one goal.

On resuming the game, the Railwaymen completely changed the aspect of the game. From being the defending side, they asserted themselves in a surprising manner, and carrying the game to their opponents, were all over them for almost the entire half. O'Neil equalised with a good shot and it looked as though the G. I. P. would add a few more. Shortly before the end, however, the Attached Section forwards improved, and a sudden raid gave Gregg the chance to give his side the lead, Gradwell increasing it not long after.

The result:—

Attached Section ..... 3 goals.
G. I. P. ..... 1 goal.

Attached Section:—Fisher; Allsop and Cullen; Orme, Flook and Pritchard; Atkins, Hill, Gradwell, Batton and Gregg.

G. I. P.:—Mawer; Simpson and Callaghan; Veevers, Thompson and Fernandez; Sullivan, O'Neil, Crowther, Cansaker and Rogers.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A.

RETURN OF MR. J. P. DUTIA

MAN OF MARK IN BUSINESS

Mr. Jivandas P. Dutia, it will be remembered, was appointed a Commercial Adviser to the Government of India Trade Mission which went abroad to explore the avenues of trade in those countries for Indian manufactured articles. Dr. Meek of the Government of India and Mr. Maloney, the Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, were first appointed as the only two members of this Trade Mission, but the Government felt that to bring the labours of this Mission to a successful issue, a man having vast commercial knowledge must be appointed and the choice felt on Mr. Dutia.

Mr. Dutia is only 38. He joined, while still a young boy, the well-known

Mr. J. P. Dutia, Commercial adviser to the Government of India Trade Mission who is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

firm of Moolji Jaitha, and after some time, the proprietors raised him to the post of a Manager is also working as a partner with Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Company. These two firms are one among the most respectable houses in this country and also considered as such abroad. It is no exaggeration to say that the expansion of these two companies in various directions is due more to Mr. Dutia's abilities, amiable nature and strict business honesty than anything else, and in giving his services as a loan to the Government of India, these two firms have done the real service to the country at a tremendous sacrifice to them.

Mr. Dutia returns to-day to Bombay after visiting the Far East, Africa, Egypt and several other countries, and it is to be hoped that the report of this Mission as a result of their tour will be one of the ablest document for the Indian manufacturers.

SIMON COMMISSION

EDUCATION COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

SIMLA, July 6.

The following questionnaire is issued by the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission:—

All persons and associations interested in the subject matter of the questionnaire are invited to send replies (in the form printed in the Note to the Questionnaire) to the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, Government of India, Simla.

1. Do you consider that the growth of education during the last ten years in the part or parts of India with which you are personally acquainted has been satisfactory?

The subject should be dealt with under the following headings:—(a) primary education, (b) secondary education, (c) university education, (d) the training of teachers, (e) technical (including commercial) education, (f) girls' and women's education, but you are requested only to deal with those branches with which you have a personal acquaintance).

2. If your answer to question 1 is in the negative, please state the reasons which in your opinion have led to an unsatisfactory result, classifying them under the headings:—(1) administrative, (2) educational, (3) social, (4) financial, and indicate concisely on what lines improvements should be made in each branch with which you deal.

COMPULSION IN EDUCATION.

3. You are invited after dealing with questions (1) and (2) above to submit separate memoranda on any of the subjects enumerated below:—(1) The application of compulsion in primary education; (2) Moral and Religious instruction and Character-training; (3) Education of the following special classes:—(a) Mahomedans, (b) Sikhs, (c) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, (d) Depressed Classes, (e) Hindus in those provinces in which Hindu Education presents special problems. You are requested only to deal with those subjects with which you have a personal acquaintance.

4. You are invited to sumbit separate memoranda on any new "departures or experiments with which you are personally acquainted" in:—(a) primary and especially, village education, (b) secondary education, (c) university education, (d) the education of girls and women, (e) the training of boy scouts and girl guides, (f) physical training generally, (g) medical inspection and treatment of school children, (h) the teaching of hygiene, (i) the use of popular libraries, including travelling liberaries, (j) educational broadcasting, (k) night and continuation schools for children, (l) adult education (including popular lectures and university extension work), (m) technical education (i) for manual workers, including foremen and (ii) higher, (n) educational work by Co-operative Societies, (o) education for social service.

(Note.—The question of agricultural education has been dealt with recently by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and it will be unnecessary to resubmit evidence given before that Commission).

5. You are invited to submit memoranda on any points which you regard as of importance for the growth of education, of which you have a personal knowledge, and which are not covered by the headings given above.

Note on answers to the questionnaire of the Auxiliary Committee on the Growth of Education of the Indian Statutory Commission, and on Memoranda to be submitted to the Committee.

DIRECTIONS.

In submitting answers to the questionnaire and memoranda, contributors are requested to comply as far as possible with the following directions:—(1) To append to the first sheet a statement in the form printed below duly filled up. (2) submit the answers or memoranda either in type-script, or clearly written on ruled foolscap paper before August 22. (3) To divide the answers and memoranda into numbered paragraphs. (4) To conclude the answers and memoranda by a summary of the principal points and recommendations, if any.

Form (to be used as the first sheet of answers to the questionnaire and memoranda submitted to the Auxiliary Committee on the Growth of Education of the Indian Statutory Commission).

(1) Name of author, followed by degrees or other University distinctions, and name of University at which they have been obtained. The name should be written in block capitals. (2) Present official or other position. (3) Postal address for the purposes of acknowledgement. (4) Sections of questionnaire to which answers are submitted and titles of any memoranda sumitted under No. 5 of questionnaire. (5) Statement of experience on which the answers or memoranda are based. (6) Signature. (7) Date.—A. P.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

FROM A STUDENT'S POINT OF VIEW.

(BY AN UNDER-GRADUATE).

Nowhere else perhaps in the world does a student make a start in life with so many handicaps as in India. Military and Naval posts are practically closed to him, his entry into the Civil Service demands of him more than he is financially capable of, and many of the highest offices of State are occupied by Englishmen, who even though they are inferior to him in point of capacity are given the position by reason of the supposed superiority of their being Englishmen. Over and above this perhaps the greatest obstacle of all is the very system under which he receives his education.

Education is a department which is managed almost wholly by Indians themselves. Financing it remains, however, in the foreigner's hands. It is for Indians who are in charge, to avail themselves of the opportunity they have to educate the Indian youth so that they may be able to render to their country the highest service they can.

The Bombay university cannot plead the excuse of lack of funds as other Indian universities do. Some of these universities have suffered financial losses in order to better their position and to make themselves real seats of learning and not merely mere examining bodies for quill-drivers as the Bombay university really is.

The Bombay university examine every-year about 10,000 students in the S. L. C. or the Matriculation Examination. This year the average of students proving successful was 40 per cent.

LOW STANDARD.

The standard of studies required for the Matriculation is lower than in the Continental universities, which require a far greater knowledge of Mathematics and Science. If, even then the number of successful candidates amounts to 40 per cent. it really proves that the intellectual capacity of the Indian student is lower than that of the European students. Then it is astonishing that so great a number of Indian students who go to Europe for their studies should be able to hold their own with those studying with them.

What really is wrong with our university is the system of education itself. For how can B.A. and M. A. degrees come to be regarded merely as certificates to occupy a chair behind a counter, rather than a qualification for a cultured and a learned man? This really proves that there is something radically wrong with the very system itself,

Everything which is taught is studied by the student, not because he finds interest in it, but because it is necessary for his passing in the examination. Instead of it being a pleasure to him it really is a burden. History, science, literature, are crammed by him just for the sake of the wretched examination. After successfully negotiating it is all conveniently forgotten. To him history is not a revelation of his country's past greatness, neither are science and mathematics subjects to be made use of in his everyday life, nor is literature to be pursued for the intellectual pleasures.

FAULTY EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Every year we hear of a boy committing suicide for failure in the Matric examination. And if our Matriculation examination does not undergo any change hen we may be sure that the number of suicides will increase. For Matriculation to-day is the only hope of a boy, who somehow or other manages to secure enough funds to pay the necessary fees required. And when all his efforts are crowned with failures nobody can help pitying him if he is led to commit suicide. It is really an irony of fate that such boys as really work hard should suffer failure, while sons and daughters of rich and influential parents pass through the examination because they enjoy the patronage of some of the most highly placed members of the university.

It is an open secret to-day that a good many question papers leak out and it is to be hoped that the committee appointed by the University to investigate this will be able to find the root cause of all this.

But this leakage of papers shows how deficient is our examination system and how incapable are the people of the University to manage the university. For, most of the men who make up the Senate and the Syndicates are either busy lawyers and doctors or businessmen. There are very few who are either professional educationalists or men who have a long experience in matters of education. The Vice-Chancellor of the University himself is a prominent lawyer. It is certainly beyond anyone's capacity to be busy at the same time with one's own numerous law cases and also devote a sufficient amount of time to look after the affairs of a university like that of Bombay.

"ON APPROVAL"

ANOTHER SUCCESS BY THE QUAINTS

Last night Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "Quaints" staged "On Approval" at the Excelsior and there was a fair audience present to witness the performance. It is a singularly difficult little play involving only four characters, and its success rests solely upon the ability of the actors to hold the interest of the spectators. The manner in which they acquitted themselves and the hearty appreciation of the audience at the final curtain reflects great credit upon them. An unusual characteristic was the fact that all four roles were of equal importance, which not only gave each individual ample scope, but also prevented any dullness which could have arisen owing to the limited personnel.

Miss Kathleen White as Helen Hayle was a bright influence to the piece, while Miss Lucille Langdon as Mrs. Wislack, the worldly widow, struck the correct note with her petulance and domineering personality. It would be superfluous to praise Mr. Salisbury for his impersonation of Richard Halton. Perhaps his career would be an enlightening influence to timid youths who contemplate marriage with maidens—of forty—possessing boundless wealth and a masterful disposition. As the intolerably selfish and conceited Duke of Bristol, Mr. Dudley Page, had an extremely difficult part, but he managed to convince the audience of his 'bona fides'. Finally the end of the play itself was unusual, leaving the audience to draw its own conclusions. It was altogether a happy little performance and provided a very good evening's entertainment.

To-night the Company will repeat Mr. C. B. Cochran's successful revue "One Dam Thing After Another", and on Sunday night Miss Kathleen White will take the leading part in "No No Nanette", a musical comedy which has won the hearts of all who have had the opportunity of seeing it.

"SHROPSHIRE" LAUNCHED

LONDON, July 55.

The cruiser "Shropshire" provided in the Naval programme of 1925-26 was launched at Clyde to-day. It is 595 feet in length and has a displacement capacity of 10,000 tons with 32-1/4 knots speed. It has eight eight-inch guns and four four-inch anti-craft guns.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 6.

At Wimbledon in the semi-final of Mixed Doubles, Spence and Miss Ryan beat Hunter and Miss Helen Wills 4/6, 6/4, 6/3.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent a cable to Dewan Chamanlal thoroughly approving his action at the Labour Conference and declaring that there can be no co-operation with the British Labour Party's imperialistic and dictatorial policy.—Reuter.

WANTED.

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A FARRAGO OF NONSENSE

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION TROUNCED

GOVT: HOIST WITH ITS OWN PETARD

MAHADEV DESAI EXPOSES OFFICIALS FALLACIES

(BY MAHADEO DESAI).

I am thankful to the Director of Information,—may I say to the Government—for their having offered a detailed criticism of my article on the Bardoli case in the issue of the 14th June. The Director seems to be under the impression that it is the first article embodying facts, figures and arguments, and chooses to forget the fact that it is only a bare summary, for the busy reader, of a case which has been thoroughly thrashed out in these pages. I am sorry to have to observe that I have looked in vain in the criticism under reply for any enlightenment, any new facts and figures in defence of the Government case. On the contrary, it apvears to me to be such a farrago of sense and nonsense, of truths and half-truths that I should have preferred not to reply to it, but for the unwary reader who is likely to be misled by specious argument.

I am glad to note at the outset that the Director of Information has no reply to make with regard to the preliminary objection I have raised, viz., the flouting of public opinion and of resolutions of the Legislative Council during recent years. I make bold to say that the ignoring of the two resolutions of March 1924 and March 1927 and proceeding with revision settlements of one taluka after another in the teeth of these resolutions is in itself a circumstance sufficient to warrant the launching of Satyagraha by each and every one of the talukas in question. Unhappily we are far off as yet from that sense of communal strength and national solidarity and that is why Bardoli is only a solitary instance of civil resistance to the wrong out of many talukas which have been similarly affected and wronged.

A SCATHING REVIEW OF MR. JAYAKAR'S REPORT.

I shall now deal with some of the points raised by the Director of Information, taking up what he regards as the least important first, viz., my remarks about Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson's reports; and in doing so I shall take up the first and the last paragraphs of the Director's article together. I am charged by the Director with having made 'a very strong personal attack on the honour and integrity of Mr. Jayakar—a capable and experienced Indian official.' Here are some of the remarks made by Mr. Anderson about Mr. Jayakar in his scathing review of the latter's report: "Here there is no foothold, nothing definite that one can possibly use as the foundation for anything. 'This is not what one expects in a settlement report. . .' Mr. Jayakar very timidly and without the slightest stated reason at all takes refuge in an increase of 25 per cent. as 'fair and equitable.' If the Government maximum of increase had been 75 per cent. he could probably have said that 65 per cent. would be quite 'fair and equitable.' The truth is that he is sailing without a compass and without a rudder." I do not think my remarks about the negligence of Mr. Jayakar in discharging the duties entrusted to him are any the stronger than those I have just quoted.

DUTIES OF A SETTLEMENT OFFICER

I take the following from the Imperial Gazetteer about the duties and responsibilities of a Settlement Officer: "The duties of the assessing staff entail a minute local inspection from village to village through large tracts of country, and there are few officers of Government who are thrown more into contact with the people than the Settlement Officers or have greater opportunities for understanding their wants and feelings." I maintain that Mr. Jayakar failed to perform those duties and to avail himself of the great opportunities that he had; and I say this on the strength of an inquiry more personal and intimate from village to village than any that the Director of Information has ever made. I would further say that if an independent and impartial inquiry is granted the very large number of Patels and Talatis in Bardoli who have sent in their resignations and who carried out Mr. Jayakar's orders from time to time during the settlement will amply bear out my remarks. I have further impugned the accuracy and scrutiny of Mr. Jayakar's statistics. Here too I have done scarcely anything more than what Mr. Anderson himself has done. "I cannot believe," he says, "that appendixx G has been scrutinised with the care that it required." He has further remarked: "Moreover, I find in some of the correspondence statements that many of these figures had been tested and rechecked by the mamlatdar. Now I do not consider that check by the mamlatdar which usually means check by one of his clerks or circle inspectors can take the place of the check which a "settlement officer is supposed to" apply personally to these sale and rental statistics." One wonders how if the check (or rather the absence of it) in respect of the sale statistics prepared by Mr. Jayakar failed to satisfy Mr. Anderson, that in respect of the rental statistics should have satisfied him. For this I can find no reason but Mr. Anderson's excessive partiality for his pet rental theory.

STATISTICS NOT INFALLIBLE.

It is possible that in the preparation of actual rental statistics Mr. Jayakar was faced with an impossible task. Mr. Mardheker, the then Collecter of Broach, said in the course of his reply to the questionnaire issued by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee: "A closer inquiry into the matter will further show that the statistics collected by the Settlement Officers are not infallible. It is true that the Settlement Officer is directed to exclude abnormal rents and rents which are not true rents. He has to inquire whether the rents are correctly recorded and whether they are paid in full and with regularity. As a matter of fact it is impossible for a Settlement Officer to investigate as to whether the rents are paid in full or regularly. It is quite possible that in several cases full rents as shown in the Record of Rights are never fully recovered. Next the rent is fixed high or low on consideration of various circumstances. . . . For all these reasons it is definitely laid down as a guide to the Settlement Officer that statistics of rent, whether in kind or cash, cannot be used as the basis for definite conclusions as regards the incidence of assessments, unless they exist in considerable volume, and unless these statistics are carefully sifted." It is a pity that being thus faced with an apparent impossibility, Mr. Jayakar declares, and the Director of Information wants us to believe, that he performed the impossibility.

AN UNWORTHY DEFENCE.

That brings me to the Director of Information's defence of Mr. Anderson. I am afraid that that portion at least of the Director's article has been done for him by Mr Anderson himself and the defence that he has offered is unworthy of the high position occupied by that official. He has made one gross blunder and has now tried to thatch it with a host of others. About Mr. Jayakar's total of 42,923 acres being the area leased out during seven years between 1918 to 1925 we are told: 'Mr. Jayakar found one acre tenanted at a rent of Rs. 10 for one year or for two years or sometimes even for seven years. He called these respectively leases for one acre for Rs. 10, two acres for Rs. 20, or seven acres for Rs. 70. This of course "sometimes" makes one acre into sevven acres. But all the leases were by no means for seven years. Many were for one year only.'

The looseness of this statement is surprising, and deprives the whole Appendix H of any value it may have. How does the one year's duration affect the case? Why did not Mr. Jayakar confine himself to the actual leases for each of the seven years? The result of his bungling has lost Mr. Anderson his reputation, as will be still evident more from the following table prepared from Mr. Jayakar's appendices L, H, H1:

Village	Total area of land in the village in acres
Utara	1,317
Vadhava	794
Miyawadi	1,057
Bhensudla	751

Village	Area of dry land leased out	Area of rice land leased out
	Acres-Gunthas	Acres-Gunthas
Utara	2,862-4	0—0
Vadhava	1,186-21	36-11
Miyawadi	1,185-0	18-0
Bhensudla	9125-3	37-33

If we must believe Mr. Anderson that 42,923 acres represent te total leased area out of the total occupied area, we must believe according to the table above that the area leased in all the cases cited exceeds the actual occupied area of land in the village! It is impossible to think of a worse "reductio ad absurdum."

TEACHING GRANDMA TO SUCK EGGS.

Not satisfied with this bog, Mr. Anderson has entered into deeper ones. "Mr. Anderson," we are told "stands by that statement and maintains that it was and still is even short of the truth." In defence of this statement we are of course asked to believe the absurd figure of 42,923 acres and to add to it "the scrutinised and rejected and the unscrutinised acres," when the whole popular contention is that even that seven years' figure is made up of numerous rejectable statistics. 'But what of the Hali system?' we are asked, and the Director pretentiously cites instances "of a good block in Valod" with a tenanted area of 55 per cent. and of Vanskui with a 59 per cent. area "tenanted and cultivated by Halis." As for the latter, may we ask why the Government should have particularly chosen the exceptional instances of predominantly Raniparaj areas where most of the land has gone into the hands of the 'sowear,' instead of representative books from any of the Sarbhon or Kadod group of villages? And as for the Hali system the argument sounds like teaching one's grandmother how to suck eggs. I know the Hali system very well indeed and I also know that if all the area cultivated with the help of Halis is to be included under "not-owner-cultivated area" one can prove that in the whole of Bardoli Taluka there is no genuine agriculturist at all! I may observe for the information of the Director that even the smallest holder of land throughout the agricultural season obtains the help, if not of his own Halis, of his neighbours or neighbours' Halis. Does he for that reason cease to be an agriculturist? If, as we are told, "very many men holding 26 or more acres cultivate themselves, or if the holding is very large, they cultivate part and lease part," it only strengthens my contention that even the small fraction of people whom I have described as non-agriculturists 'are' agriculturists. I should like to know the actual figure of "clerks, mill-workers and sometimes traders" in Bardoli who, the Director of Information says, lease out their lands. Few and far between as these are, they have other members of their families to cultivate their lands for them. The fact is that save for a few money-lenders or absentee landlords, Bardoli is a taluka which has a compact population of thrifty, industrious and resourceful agriculturists whose very virtues have become their faults in the eye of the Government. As Mr. Smart, whose judgment has for the time being been warped by the passions and prejudices of the moment, said as Collector of Ahmednagar: "In a 'dyotwari' province 'only a small percentage' of land is rented and out of that small percentage at least half is not rented for an economic rent."

SOME INTERESTING "CONUNDRUMS."

I now come to some of the "conundrums" which the Director of Information has presented to me for "clear and sharply cut answers." Here they are:

(a) Does profits of agriculture include in the calculation rent or not?

I emphatically say no. To use the words of a Deputy Director of Agriculture, "in countries like India where holdings are very small and where competition for land is very keen due to the unbalanced proportions of land and tenants, competitive rents must prevail. Under such circumstances the landlord "exacts under the name of rent economic rent plus uncertain and abnormal interest on capital outlay."

(b) & (c) How to calculate the profits? Whether we are to deduct the whole living expenses of the cultivator and if so, at what standard? Does the profit basis imply a reassessment of the revenue every year between harvest and collection time?

"Profits of Agriculture" is a phrase used in the Land Revenue Code and means nothing more nor less than the net produce of the land, and the theory of basing assessment on that net produce rests on the foundation of experience of centuries and on the authoritative statements of, to use the language of the Director, the best students of these problems. Bastable, for instance, in his work on "Public Finance" says: 'The fairest and most productive land tax is on the whole that which takes the net return as its standard.' But how to calculate this net return, we are asked. My clear answer to the question under (b) is that we need not deduct the whole living expenses of the cultivator. This one has to do only in the case of an inquiry into the economic condition of the agriculturists, which is quite germane to the subject but which we need not discuss here. That the task of arriving at this net return or net produce is not one of extraordinary difficulty is demonstrated by the systems of settlement followed in Madras. I quote from the Imperial Gazetteer: "In Madras the gross produce is converted into money by the application of a commutation rate, representing something less than the average prices of the preceding twenty years. From this sum a deduction of 10 to 27 per cent. is made for merchant's profits and distance from markets, and another deduction of from 6 1-4 to 25 per cent. to allow for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable patches of soil. From the amount as thus reduced is subtracted the estimated cost of cultivation as fixed for each class of soil; that is to say the cost of cattle, implements and seed, the wages of labour and the cost of transplanting and manure; and the balance after subtracting these is taken as the net produce on which the assessment is to be based."

PROPER BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

It may be possible for a prodigy like Mr. Anderson to "ascertain with exact precision" the rental value. Not so with many men who have grown grey in Government service almost as much as Mr. Anderson, e.g., Mr. Smart, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Mardhekar and so many others. Mr. Smyth, who has to-day to bolster up a bad case, may indulge in any amount of casuistry. But speaking in 1924 with an impartial mind he said: "Agricultural assessment should be based "on the net produce of the land, i.e." the gross produce of a particular crop should be ascertained by actual experiment. This has been done in Sind settlement. The outturn of a crop per acre is worked out and its value is ascertained. The landholder's share of this is taken at half and the fair assessment of revenue is anything up to 40 per cent. of this half. Examples of assessments calculated in this manner can be found in the recent settlement reports of Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier. This system ensures that when the value of out-turn is known the assessment is automatically fixed at a certain percentage of it." Mr. Garrett, one of the 'very solid and substantial minority of the Bombay Land Revenue Assessment Committee,' whose opinion is cited by the Director of Information in support of his contention, said in his reply to the same Committee's questionnaire: "I would repeat that the basis for revision of agricultural assessments "is and should be" the profits of agriculture."

A DIFFERENT TALE.

The fact is that even the Government in fixing 20 per cent. assessment proceeded on the basis of 'the profits of agriculture.' The Director of Information would have us believe that Mr. Jayakar "had departed from the orders of Government in basing his proposals mainly on prices rather than on rental values." But the correspondence between Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and the Government tells a different tale. "His Excellency," we are told, "is further satisfied that since the date of the previous revision settlement which was made 30 years ago, the profits of agriculture in Bardoli taluka have increased by more than 20 per cent. and that consequently it is equitable that the assessment, being the share of the profits the increase of which is mainly due to Government action, should be 20 per cent. over all." 'Pace,' therefore, the opinion of the Director of Information, the Government did find it possible to arrive at the profits of agriculture. Now the whole popular contention is that this calculation of profits on which Government has proceeded is wholly erroneous and from the numerous cases in which the workers have worked out the net produce in Bardoli, they have arrived at the unchallengeable conclusion that there is no warrant for any enhancement. I have before me facts and figures of many of these cases independently worked out, but it is not my purpose to trouble the reader with them. I again maintain that if an independent and impartial committee of inquiry were to be appointed the workers would be prepared to place all these figures at their disposal.

INDIAN TAXATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A word as to the recommendation of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee which has been wrongly cited by the Director of Information. We are asked to believe that the Committee concluded "that the rental value basis is the only just and sound basis, in fact the only basis for land revenue which could be accepted." What they have actually said is this: What the Committee would recommend is that for the future the basis of the settlement should be the annual value, by which term they mean the gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise, and that the functions of the settlement officer should, for the future, be limited to the ascertainment of this value on a uniform basis under such conditions as might be most appropriate in each province."

Having thus distorted the opinion of the Committee it is not surprising that the Director of Information should have omitted to mention that according to the Committee the rate of assessment should be standardised at a comparatively low figure not exceeding 25 per cent. of the annual value.

The Director has cited the conclusion of a "minority" of the ill-starred Land Revenue Assessment Committee. Why is he silent about the conclusion of the majority? As regards the 'solid minority,' it is sufficient to mention that all of them were officials, that the individual opinion of one of them, viz., Mr. Garrett has been already quoted in the course of this article and that another was none else but Mr. Anderson himself.

I have done. I think I have cited enough facts and figures out of the mouths of Government witnesses to prove the utter hollowness of the Government's case. The latest defence has only contributed to make confusion worse confounded. Let Government make no further attempt to disguise the fact that whatever may be the merits or the equities of a case, they must crush with an iron hand the slightest resistance by the people—be that resistance ever so just and non-violent.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED

2 LAKHS LOST IN 13 MONTHS

A winding up petition against the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. proprietors of the "Indian National Herald" was made on Friday before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp at the High Court by the Eastern News Agency which is better known as Reuter's.

PETITIONER'S STATEMENT.

The petitioners The Eastern News Agency Limited in their petition among other things stated that: The National Newspapers (India) Company Limited was incorporated on the 8th of April 1926 under the Indian Companies Act 1913. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 300,000 limited into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The issued capital is 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each of which 15,256 shares of Rs. 10 each have been subscribed and the capital paid up or credited as paid up is Rs. 150,805. The petitioners agreed to supply to the company general and sporting services and the company agreed to pay Rs. 500 every month in advance for such services. The Company paid for such services down to the end of July 1927 while the company failed to pay Rs. 50 for the month of August 1927 and Rs. 2,000 for the months of September, October, November and December for services received by the company from the petitioners. The petitioners repeatedly called upon the said company to pay the said amount but the company failed and neglected to do so. The petitioners thereupon commenced and prosecuted an action for the recovery of the said amount being suit No. 433 of 1928. The suit was filed as a summary suit and the company failed to appear and the petitioners on the 5th day of April 1928 recovered judgment against the company for the sum of Rs. 2,282 including costs.

WARRANT EXECUTED.

The petitioners applied for the issue of warrant of attachment on the properties and assets of the company and on the 21st May 1928 the said warrant was executed by the Sheriff of Bombay on the company but the said warrant of attachment was returned unsatisfied as all the assets of the company were mortgaged and the mortgagees were in possession and the company had no goods or chattels upon which the execution could be levied. The said judgment is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied and the amount thereof is justly due and owing to the petitioners. The company is unable to pay its debts. The profit and loss account filed with the Registrar of the companies for the period commencing from 15th September 1926 to 31st October 1927 shows that the company had within a period of 13 months incurred loss to the extent of Rs. 199,553-0-8. The amount shown as due from the company for salaries, wages, telegrams and constitution is stated to be Rs. 272,635-15-5. Since 31st October 1927 the loss of the company has apparently increased and to pay some of the losses the machinery, furniture, goodwill and all other assets and undertaking of the company were mortgaged on the 2nd December 192 for Rs. 100,000 by creating debentures. It is not clear to what extent these debentures have been taken up. The amount raised by the issue of debentures appear to have been insufficient to pay the creditors of the company and some decrees have been passed against the company and a large account is still due and owing from the company. The petitioners therefore humbly prayed as follows:—(1) That the National Newspapers (India) Co. Limited may be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913. (2) Or that such other order may be made in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet.

The petition was supported by several other creditors including a few ex-employees of the Company who claimed arrears of their salaries.

A counter petition opposing the liquidation was filed by 40 other creditors most of whom are the present employees of the Company.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and Mr. K. A. Somji for the other supporting creditors.

Mr. N. M. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Zaiwalla Lakhia and Co., Solicitors, represented the opposing creditors.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Managing Editor of the "Herald" appeared in person on behalf of the respondent Company and intimated to the Court that the Company did not oppose the petition but would abide by the decision of the Court.

Mr. Thakore on behalf of the opposing creditors applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground that there were a large number of other creditors who would like to oppose liquidation, adn the Company was arranging to call a meeting of the creditors to ascertain their wishes in the matter.

Mr. Thakore further stated that the possession and management of the paper and all its assets had already passed into the hands of the debenture-holders, and the creditors would get nothing at all if the Company was wound up. Therefore they would not lose anything if the case was postponed for some time. Accordingly counsel applied for a month's adjournment.

Mr. Munshi, opposing the proposed adjournment pointed out that the Company had sufficient notice of this petition and had enough time to consult the creditors. The petitioner based their petition on a decree for Rs. 2,282 being bills for news supplied to the Company. The decree was passed on April 5, 1928, and as it was not ratified a warrant of attachment was issued, which, however, could not be executed as the assets had been mortgaged to the debenture-holders.

Mr. Munshi stated that the Company had incurred a loss of Rs. 1,99,533 within a period of 13 months, and the affairs of the Company were in a hopelessly insolvent condition. Counsel, therefore, said that no purpose would be served by granting the adjournment which was wanted by the other side merely to prolong the proceedings.

The Judge remarked that the worst the Company could do was to put off the evil day.

Mr. Munshi said that if the Court appointed a provisional liquidator, he had no objection to a week's adjournment.

His Lordship appointed Mr. N. H. Moos provisional liquidator and adjourned the hearing of the petition to the 17th July.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES RATHER STEADY

HYDRO SHARES FURTHER DECLINE

MILL SHARES. Bombay, July 6.

Following firmness of raw cotton prices Mill Shares opened steady and improved somewhat on scattered buying. There was good enquiry for Colaba, Nagpur, Mysore, and New Great Shares. Owing to disappoint of the bulls in connection with the dividend declared for Indore Malwa Shares there was some liquidation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was slightly better enquiry for Tata Iron Shares. At the advance there was some liquidation which was well absorbed and it appears that there is over-bought condition in these shares. We think it unsafe to buy at present level as tired long liquidation is bound to have its effect. There was some short covering which resulted in a small rally in B. Burma Shares. There was further long liquidation in Hydro Shares which closed easy.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Dyeing 901/4, 903/12, 902/8.
Fazal 868/12, 871/4, 870.
Pearl 568/12, 570, 567/8.
Century 416/4, 412/8, 415.
Tata I. Defd. 285, 288/12, 284/6
Tata I. Ordi 77/4, 77/14, 77/8.
Hydros 790, 800.

TENDERS.

Out of a total of 28,403 shares, delivered through the clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Bom. Dyeing	289	Kohinoor	513
Bundi	9470	New Great	465
Bombay Steamer	554	Nagpur	242
Bom. Burma Old	599	Pabani	220
Central Ind. Mining	910	Simplex	903
Crescent	222	Swadeshi	212
Colaba	608	Shivrajpur	520
Century	445	Tata Steel Ord.	4375
Indore	242	Tata Steel Dt.	1155
Ind. Cement	2534	Tata Hydro	349
Ind. Bleaching	304	Tram	1865
Katni Ord.	540		

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

	Bombay, July 6. Closing rates, Rs.
Paid up.	
100 Ahmed Advance	375
50 Ajollo	7/8
500 Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	902/8
200 Fazulbhoy	870
250 Century	415
100 Colaba Land	138/2
500 Central India Pref.	486/4
100 Colaba Land	138/2
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	160/10
250 Currim.	185
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	92/8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0-12-0
100 Elphinstone	15/8
50 Finlay	126/4
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	23/8
100 Gokak	123/12
100 Indian B'eaching	250
25 Central	25/8
100 Indore Malwa	381/4
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	20/8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	250/10
100 Laxmi Cotton	6775
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8
100 Madhowji	80
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100 Morarji	1450
200 New Great	267/8
100 New City	111/4
200 Pearls	567/8
200 Pabaney	247/8
100 Sholapur	6700
250 Simplex	130/10
50 Swan	125
100 Swadeshi	491/4
500 Tata Mill	38/12
500 Vishnu Cotton	2725

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1485
50 India	95/8
£5 Eastern	93/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantej	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cea. Prov. Ry. xd	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97/8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	712/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	723/12
100 Alcock	382/8
125 B. Burma	800
125 B. Burma No. 1	293/12
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	156/14
50 Tramway Pref.	94/8
250 Bombay Steam	280
50 Bombay Telephone	52
10 Bundi Cement	25
200 Indian Cement	358/12
10 Central India Mining	16/8
£1 Eastern Chemical Ordy.	4/8
sh 2 do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	270
100 Katni Deferred	985
25 New India Insur.	21/4
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16/12
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	90
10 Shivrajpur	36/8
15 Scindia Steam	13/4
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	77/8
90 Tata Iron Deferred	284/6
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92
100 Tata Hydro	1082/8
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	520
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1[illegible] Rs. 102/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates: 17th July sett:—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7/6 1915-55 Rs. 106/8/6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£55-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£90-5/8
Conversion Loan	£78-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£71-3/4
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 5.

Demand Bills	483.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 5.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.41
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T. T. Brussels on London	34.92
T. T Madrid on London	29.53
T. T. Milan on London	92.79
T. T. Berne on London	25.29
T. T. Paris on London	124.31
T. T. London on Prague	164.43

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 5.

	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/8
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/8
	Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-23/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4

"HUMILIATING FOR INDIA"

INDIAN CHAMBER'S LETTER TO PREMIER

COMRADE "SAK" AND HARTSHORN AFFAIR

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, London:—

May 25th, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

I apologise for troubling you with this correspondence which your recent action has really forced upon me. I have scrupulously avoided inflicting my political opinion on social or trade organisations of my countrymen, but in this instance your Chamber has really intruded into the arena of contentious politics, reflecting upon the political position of India which it is my duty to watch over.

I have to submit respectfully that whilst your public protest against Mr. Hartshorn's one-sided and invidious attack on Indian capitalists is justifiable, the manner of your protest is deplorable, and is more in protection of Mr. Hartshorn's continuance on the Commission than in defence of your honour. It is not for me to criticise some K.C., who acording to your newspapers, drafted your letter to the Prime Minister, nor to believe in the efficacy of this unwanted Commission, however its personal is altered yet it is surprising to see how you have entirely overlooked the only one point on which a Chamber of Capitalists can offer coment, and that is the incongruous undertaking of Mr. Hartshorn to loyally and impartially work upon avowedly imperialist and pro-capitalist commission, when all the time he is in receipt of monetary grants from Trade Union funds to fight against capitalist and individual control of some, if not all, industries.

THE PAPER PROMISE.

This paper promise of impartial loyalty to two opposites must periodically break down with injustice to both sides by turns. From capitalist point of view, as much from strictly honest Socialist point of view, persons directly connected with trade union and Socialist duties cannot possibly be accepted as "impartial members" on an Imperial Commission.

The points you have made in your letter to the Prime Minister are, in my opinion, really humiliating for India.

When I must say that your letter written to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on this subject is a pure political stunt, an action quite outside your legitimate function, and calculated to falsely bolster up Mr. MacDonald's tottering position in politics and directly destroying the determination of all the political organisations in India, which it is my humble function to safeguard. Who is this MacDonald now preparing to run away bag and baggage even from his own constituency, and with his characteristic dramatic camouflage to screen the truthful circumstances of this departure? I am writing this letter from South Wales where I am on my legitimate political task, and where I see the unfortunate consequences of the error of your Chamber. Mr. MacDonald is not an official with whom any trade union chamber has to deal, he is not the official Chairman or Secretary of the Labour Party of Great Britain, nor does he enjoy the confidence or any shred of trust or public bodies in India and I do protest against cutting across contentious politics in this manner.

WISHES OF GO-BETWEEN?

Your simultaneous letter to Mr. MacDonald along with one to the Prime Minister in the same sense is even in a way unjust to the office of the Prime Minister.

I have no right to accept any floating rumours against the method of procedure adopted by your gentlemen, and as I left London on Thursday morning I had no time to investigate into a report I heard only about 11 p.m. before leaving the House of Commons. However, I hope you will permit me to submit to you without any offence this report, namely, that your letters on this subject were not in accordance with any advice or instructions of your Committee, but were rather in accordance with the wishes of Mr. MacDonald through a go-between, who is a member of the British Labour Party. If this is not true, pray be assured of my readiness to accept your refutation.

However, if such an unfortunate event has happened which led you into an unintended political indiscretion derogatory to India's political honour, I hope you will not mind accepting my suggestion for a bold and candid public correction of your error. You quite honourably write to the Prime Minister, that owing to shortness of time on non-business days, like Saturday and Sunday, your officer, (whoever he was or they were) misunderstood the position and passed off as your finished letter a suggested draft of an outsider without any knowledge of your Committee, and you were therefore sending in a second supplementary letter explaining your demands more clearly. In a similar letter you may explain to Mr. MacDonald that the letter sent to him and never intended to be sent to him by the Committee must be considered as cancelled.

—Yours, truly.

(Sd). SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

MAHARAJAH TUKOJI RAO

SUCCESS IN LIFE'S QUEST

WHAT HE IS DESTINED TO DO

(BY VISHNU KARANDIKAR, EDITOR "INDIAN")

LONDON, June 21.

"What is the use of interviewing me?" said the Maharajah Tukojirao Holkar, the former ruler of Indore State, when I went to see him at his Chateau in St. Germain, near Paris. There is no doubt that even in the quiet peaceful atmosphere of the Chateau de Hennemont, this young Maharajah is longing to go back to his Motherland and work for the people he loved.

Maharajah Tukojirao, despite the terrible publicity that has been his lot, is a great personality. To acquire greatness, one must do great deeds, suffer greatly as well as influence greatly. Within the last twelve years, Tukojirao has done all these and more.

THOSE TEN YEARS.

The Maharajah is naturally unwilling to talk, but those who have had the privilege of seeing his State would certainly marvel at the great changes that were brought about during his reign. For ten years Maharajah Tukojirao had ruled Indore and when he had to leave his throne, he left the State far more prosperous than when he began to rule. From Rs. 800,000 a year the State revenue increased to Rs. 14,600,000. New factories were built, manufacture and trade was more than trebled and Indore rose as a State to a position of eminence almost unrivalled among the many important and powerful Indian States. It is a remarkable fact, but it was due to the untiring efforts of Maharajah Tukojirao that Indore State secured the unique privilege of exchanging Ministers at the Court of the Viceroy at Delhi. Indore is the only Indian State to-day which has that privilege and it was secured barely six months before he had to abdicate. Maharajah Tukojirao has been proud of the prestige of his family—"Subhedar" Malhar Rao Holkar the founder of the Indore State, won his laurels by great military renown, and Tukojirao naturally felt it to be a degradation to submit to a public enquiry in to his conduct. Rather than undergo that he preferred to abdicate. It is but natural that he should feel intensely the judgment that had been passed by the world against him. So, knowing his suffering and realising that it would be cruel to open a healing wound, I refrained from asking him anything about the events that led to his abdication, but contented myself with asking him about the conversion of Miss Nancy Miller and the subsequent marriage according to Hindu rites.

"SOMETHING UNBELIEVABLE."

"I was very surprised," said the Maharajah "at the real affectionate welcome that was given to both of us. You know how orthodox are our caste communities, but the way in which they accepted her was something unbelievable. I had been away from India only for a couple of years and I was astonished at the changed atmosphere of the Hindu community as a whole." Maharajah Tukojirao did not say how this was brought about. But having travelled through his State during the terrible years of 1918-19, when the whole country was devastated by influenza, I knew why the orthodox community was won over to accept an American girl as one of themselves. Maharajah Tukojirao during this exceedingly trying period, when most of the other Princes were seeking safety in different parts, continued to stay in his capital, personally visiting the distressed areas, spending State as well as private funds generously and lavishly to reduce the terrible havoc. He was at the side of many a poor dying villager giving whatever comfort and help he could to him and his family. No wonder he revisited the State at the time of his marriage, his people touched his feet in deep reverence. It was this feeling for him again that made the Dhangar or Sheppherd caste accept Nancy Miller as one of themselves.

SIMPLE LIFE.

Maharajah Tukojirao and Maharani Sharmishtha Baisaheb, as Nancy Miller is now named, are living an exceedingly simple life here in their Chateu. I had read of the magnificence and splendour of the Chateu, the lavish expenditure of money in importing Indian scenes and fountains and furniture. I am afraid I must state I was entirely disillusioned. I had seen the beautiful Lalbag palace in Indore where Maharajah Tukojirao used to stay. The guest house in that palace is about six times bigger than this Chateau and ten times more beautiful. The Chateau is beautiful peaceful and quiet. But so are many others in this beautiful France. To the man in the street it may appear as munificence, but to the former ruler of Indore State, it is like a summer villa and nothing more.

THE FUTURE.

There is one thing which impresses a visitor most—the great simplicity of both Maharajah Tukojirao Holkar and Maharani Sharmishtha. They engage in innocent amusements, like the tennis tournaments, visit a theatre now and then. But for the most part, they live simply in their place, receiving a few chosen friends, or going out for walks. But one cannot imagine that the undoubted talents of Maharajah Tukojirao will be wasted in the future. He is young, enthusiastic and energetic. His wife is equally intelligent and persevering. She showed great courage in passing through the great ordeal,—before she could become a Hindu. Looking at them both, one is inclined to think that despite the present circumstances, Tukojirao and his wife will fulfill an important role in India, not in politics certainly as his political status makes it impossible for him to touch that part of India's life, but in religion and social matters where both of them will be of immense service.

There is a great deal to be done to help Indian womanhood, and looking at this American girl married to an Indian of great standing I was reminded of another Indian Brahmin girl maried to an Englishman, Mrs. Rukmini Arundale. She is leading a great social uplift movement in India, specially directing her energies to the helping of Indian women. If I may venture prophecy, I feel that Maharani Sharmishtha will be a vital force in raising Indian womanhood to its rightful place.

SUCCESS IN QUEST.

I think Maharajah Tukojirao will soon go back to India; he is not happy outside his country. There is no doubt that Maharajah Tukojirao is happy in his marriage, content to have at last met one who can be a loving wife as well as an intellectual companion. In some ways, it looks as if Tukojirao has succeeded in his life's quest even though he had to lose his throne before he came within sight of the happy companionship he was seeking.

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CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

PROTEST SENT TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. P. D. Kesharia writes:—

"I have to bring to the notice of the general public, especially the members of the Municipal Corporation who have passed by a bare majority of one vote, the installation of a crematorium, that the Hindu community is greatly agitated over the question, as the burning of a dead body in a crematorium is considered against religion. A strong protest signed by thousands of Hindus has already been sent to the President, Municipal Corporation. The protests are being sent in batches. Those who have not yet signed can do so at the centres opened in Cloth Markets, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, Sheikh Memon Street etc.

OBJECTIONS TO STARTING CREMATORIUM.

A number of Hindu Residents of Bombay have entered their emphatic protest to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation against the installation of a Crematorium in Bombay, the proposal for which was lately passed by the Municipal Corporation by a bare majority of one vote, on grounds, some of which are given below:—

The first and foremost ground on which the object to the innovation is, that no occasion has arisen for its introduction on consideration of sanitation economy and facility. The Municipality has not advanced proofs to show that the health of mourners or that of the locality near and far of the existing Burning Grounds has suffered by the present process. The very servants attending on the grounds day and night have not suffered in the least. The proposed method will cost Rs. 20 per body, and that too at a loss to the Municipality it is said, whereas the present one only costs Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

Though assurances are given that preliminary religious rites before setting fire to the pyre can be gone through just as at present, still the intermediate and final rites consisting of collecting ashes and bones by the mourners themselves would be impossible. There are besides other various other ceremonies peculiar to different communities into which the Hindu is divided, and the petitioners feel sure the proposed Crematorium will not afford scope for going through them to the satisfaction of all.

LABOUR AND EFFICIENCY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give space and consideration to the following in your valued columns:—

Much water is running under the bridge over the question of "increased efficiency and decreased cost in the textile mills." It is too true that efficiency had been and is the goal of all the manufacturing concerns and business houses in the West and an industrial country like Japan in the East. But to adopt Western or Japanese methods to increase the efficiency of the Indian labourer would be a failure in more senses than one.

What data have the mill-owners to begin with? Taking nothing to be wrong with the workman, they want him to work, work and work for 10 hours at the cost of his health—the only wealth that a poor man can claim to be his own in this world. They want (or rather expect) him to live on very very coarse food, to dress himself in scant clothing, to stay himself in pigeon-hole (slums) and with all these expectations they want the poor labourer to be the fountain-head of energy! If the mill-owners want to stretch out efficiency from such a miserable specimen of labour, I am afraid, least should be expected in the way of reconciliation between Capital and Labour. The mill-owners should entertain the idea of efficiency with due consideration as to climate, physical capacity of Indian workman, tendency of human mind for rest and recreation, and last but not the least the environments in which the workman is brought up. Sympathy on the part of Capital and education and rationality on the part of Labour will alone solve the problem.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. G.

Bombay, July 2.

PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION

DEMAND FOR REDRESSING RIEVANCES

A crowded meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union was held in the Indian Seamen's Hall on Saturday last. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided.

The Chairman asked the audience to unite and demand redress of legitimate grievances which the Trustees were bound to consider sympathetically.

Mr. B. F. Bradley condemned the long hours of work during day and night which the members were compelled to put in. The Port Trust was not paying them a living wage which could be proved from the large amount of loans taken from their Provident Fund and Co-operative Credit Society.

Several speakers from the staff bitterly complained about the injustice in not redressing grievances and not allowing house allowance for the subordinate staff.

Resolutions were unanimously passed asking that the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, should within a week hereof give an opportunity to the representatives of the Union to place their case before him; proposing to hold the first Bombay Docks Conference in Bombay at an early date to concert measures for the betterment of economic conditions of the workers and authorising the Managing Committee of the Union to immediately move in the matter, and calling upon all Trustees of the Port of Bombay to pay surprise visits to the Bombay Docks to see for themselves the bad conditions of service.

HUGE WASTE OF INDIAN MONEY

LALAJI ON THE LINLITHGOW REPORT

POONA CITY, July 5.

Interviewed regarding the report of the Agricultural Commission Lala Lajpat Rai stated:—

"In my judgment the report of the Agricultural Commission is like a mountain in labour producing a mouse. The Agricultural Commission involved a huge waste of the Indian money which could have been better employed in actually improving the condition of ryots rather than paying lakhs of rupees to the men who are already in affluent circumstance. It may result in the creation of another department with the white men abroad getting fat salaries without doing even an inch of justice to the poor ryot. The report is on the whole a sea of platitudes as somebody has called it."—A.P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

BOMBAY'S NEW SHIP SURVEYOR

SIMLA, July 5.

Army Department:—Colonel C. R. Terret becomes Brigade Commander and is granted temporary rank. Brigadier Colonel C. D. Duxbury becomes Deputy Director, Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters. Colonel F. A. Finnis is appointed Deputy Director, Equipment and Ordnance Stores A.H.Q.

Marine Department:—The services of Engineer Lieutenant Commander W. J. Lifton is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as the Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor vice Engineer Lt. Commander C. R. L. Bergner, vacated.—A.P.

SIMON COMMISSION'S "CONCESSION"

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT

The Simla correspondent of "The Hindu" wires from Simla:—

"The Civilian element is as strongly opposed as ever to the modicum of reforms given by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, and I know that the Civil Service Associations are already up in arms against any possibility of a further extension of the Reforms" declared Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, regarding the Government report on the working of Dyarchy in the provinces.

Dr. Ansari particularly criticised the attitude of the pro-consuls like Sir Malcolm Hailey, who, while unsuccessful in enforcing order or upholding law, imagine bloodshed and riots in the future self-governing India, if law and order are to be in the charge of Indian Ministers and if there is to be something like provincial autonomy. Sir John Simon's climb-down has not in the least altered Dr. Ansari in his conviction that the Commission must be severely left alone. Dr. Ansari added, "This does not affect the position of the Congressmen in any way who cannot be satisfied with anything less than a round table conference to decide the future constitution of India. The game of Sir John Simon was clearly to create dissension in the ranks of Indian politicians; but I am glad that the responsible section of Indian opinion throughout India has seen through it and has with one voice affirmed the decision to boycott the Commission, as there has been no change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy.

YOUR EYE

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP

UNUSUAL EARLY ATTEMPT TO KILL IT

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER LARGE CROP?

CONFIDENT EXPECTATION OF RECORD INDIAN ACREAGE

Bombay, July 5.

"During the week there have been considerable fluctuations including the first reaction of importance since the advance commenced about three weeks ago" state Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report. "The reaction which was sharp was brought about by liquidation of accumulated longs and this was caused by a weather improvement coinciding with a Boll-weevil Report from the Agricultural Department which was more bearish than had been anticipated. This report naturally received a good deal of attention but the rapidity with which these insects can multiply, given the correct conditions, and the damage they can do during say the next months will depend more upon the weather than the amount of emergence. Whilst admitting the seriousness of the late and poor start of the American crop, it appears to us there is an unusually early attempt to kill it this year, but it must be remembered that it is usually the weather during July and August which makes or mars a crop. After the poor weather of June, during which month the plant received plenty of moisture, this might be followed by quite a long spell of favourable weather conditions. The Boll-weevil report abovementioned must have come as somewhat of a shock to that section of the trade who had made up its mind that this insect was going to take more than its usual toll out of this year's crop. We should just like to mention that so far as we know the heavy boll-weevil damage years were those in which the soil had a deficiency of fertilizer. In passing it must be remembered that this year the use of fertilizer has probably been as great if not greater than in any previous year. We are quite prepared to see the bullish sentiment, which is so prevalent at the moment, carry the market to a higher level during the next two months, but we think it advisable to remind our clients that caution is advisable. The acreage this year is not small—we shall hear more about this next Tuesday—it has been well fertilized and another large crop may yet be produced. Everything depends on the weather and this, the all important factor, must be watched.

DISPARITY OF COTTON PRICES.

The local market, where the bullish sentiment, for some reason difficult to understand is stronger than anywhere else, has if anything been firmer than the American market. The Strike in Bombay carries on involving a loss to consumption of about ¾ lacs of bales per month. We are faced with a carryover larger than we have had for quite a number of years, and there is hardly a single cotton district in India where a good start for the New Crop is not now possible owing to the excellent start of the Monsoon. In Sind and Punjab where there is irrigation not only have the got off to an early start thanks to a plentiful supply of water but acreage has been appreciably increased. We confidently anticipate a record cotton acreage in India this year and yet we do not know of a single style of Indian cotton which is cheap on parity with Americans. In spite of all this, speculation has pushed our New Crops quotations to a premium. For the next month or two it may be dangerous to go short of American cotton, but we see nothing bullish in the local market and advise sales now and on any advance, either open or against purchases of Americans. We look upon the straddle of buying Americans and selling Indians as a very safe and profitable proposition. As we pointed out in our report a fortnight ago owing to the relatively limited supplies of Indian cotton during the last four years parities between here and America have been narrow and operators have come to the conclusion that these narrow parities are normal whereas they are really abnormal"

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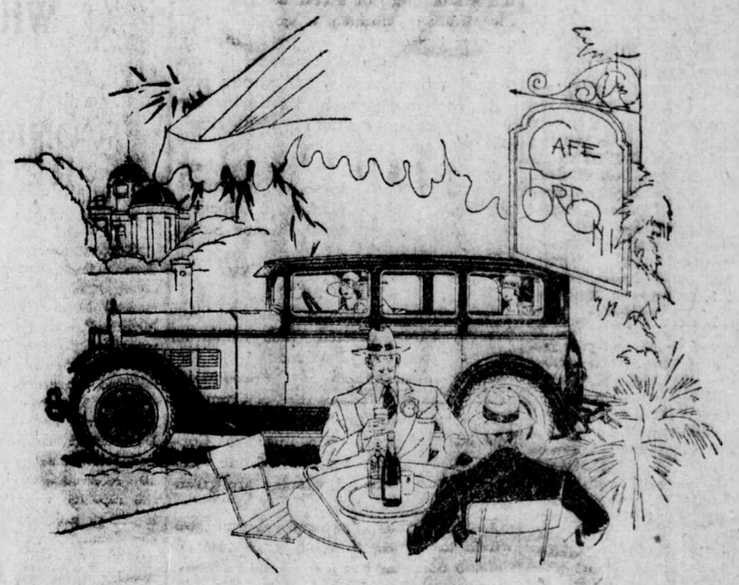

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"RELIGION AND POLITICS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent P.V.I. may think he has had the last word on this subject, and conquered. But the logic of facts is surer in its working than the logic he loves to chop. Anyhow it happens to be much harder than his brain, and straighter than his intellectual honesty.

P. V. I. has promised us some research into the Sudralynching exploit of Rama. It's well, he has now delivered himself 'ex cathedra' on this point, as he has done on the other, the wife-deserting episode in the Ramayan. Well, I have been waiting in patience to have a look at the mouse that the mountain in researching labour is going to produce for us. However, now he is in for it, let his exploration extend back to embrace also the episode of Vali's death at the treacherous (Warren-Hastings-like) hands of the Prince of Ayodhya. If he does not know Sanskrit enough to be able to go through Valmiki's Ramayan, let him look up C. V. Vaidya's "Riddle",—and at 'Bharattcharya' Vaidya is not one of the 'Marxians' that P. V. I. has evidently got on his brain, I can safely leave him in his charge to learn from him the facts and the moral of the Vali episode. If he has a mind or stomach for further research, let him turn up the Srimad-Bhagavata in the original or any of its modern translations, to find out what this the best of the Puranas, has to say about Vaman and Bali—the holy Vaman and the wretched Bali. Let him turn over the Gita (if he has a copy with him) at IX. 32133, where 'women, Vaisyas and Sudras' (Vaisyas, please note!) are mentioned together as being 'of sinful origin', and contrasted with 'the holy Brahmanas' and Kshatriyas,—all alike of course being vouchsafed the attainment of the 'Great Goal' on taking refuge in the Lord;—and not a word is said about the destiny of Mussalmans and Christians—what a pity! And let him look it over at VIII. 24-25, where the human soul is delivered into the jaws of the astrologer and the soothsayer. Then let him read the recent Patna High Court Judgment on the Sati case at Barh, and the remarks passed on "the learned jury" of the trial court by the Mlechchha judges of the High Court (The I. S. Reformer, of the 23rd. ult.) And then if he has a mind to officiate at the shrine which the Pandes convicted in the case were in such a hurry to erect on the spot where they had nearly salvationed the poor girl, let him compose a 'Mahatmya' on it,—so that on the sale-proceeds of it and the offerings brought to that 'Mahasatri' temple by his 'spiritual' readers, and, last but not least, on the credit of having answered (or abused) one 'Hetu-sastri', his humble servant, the present writer, he could found a spiritual 'gadi' as the Mahant, Swami or Goswami of Barh. What about the High Court judgment? No fear about that. In the Swarjya of P. V. I.'s all copies of it wherever found could be confiscated and burnt in the interests of 'Indian spirituality'.

Let us turn now to that other, the wife-deserting exploit of Rama. What a naive defence of it have we from P. V. I. in your issue of the 22nd June! King Rama, it seems, could not call a council of his chief citizens (Pauras), as his father and he himself did on critical occasions, and lay before them the facts as he knew them, and ask them to judge, and offer, in case of their verdict being unfavourable to poor Sita, to retire 'with her' to the forest to which he consigned her alone,—playing in the act a cruel, ungentlemanly (un-Kshatriya-like) trick on her. Oh the Sadist! If one believed in Karma and rebirth, one might well believe Miss Mayo to be the avatar of Sita, and Aurangzeb the avatar of Vali, in this Kali age!

In this Kali-yug, there is only one place for all worshippers, advocates and apologists of Sudra-lynching, wife-deserting King-Gods like Rama of Ayodhya, and all admirers and excusers of military preceptors like Dronacharya of Hastinapur who had his Sudra pupil Ekalavya's thumbs cut off,—and that place is the place which Hindus are to-day occupying both in their own country and abroad. 'Verbum sapienti sat est',—which being interpreted in the language of the gods means, n.....t!—Yours etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Kathwar, July 2.

P. S.—In my article in your issue of the 7th ult., at the end of the par. on Soviet Russia, "Church origins" is a misprint for "Churchy Quarters".

S. D. N.

CHINESE WALL OF VIRAMGAM CORDON

(Continued from page 6).

ment harboured the desire, even for the name's sake, to arrive at an understanding consistent with mutual interest, they would surely not have imperilled the Abu Conference by seeking the settlement at the point of the bayonet. If the Government really mean to find out a way, why do they not avail themselves of the suggestion contained in a Bombay memorial that to end all friction and annoyance, the Indian Princes whose territories are so situated as to enable them to import foreign goods direct, may be given a share in the Customs revenue?

SLEEPERS OF KATHIAWAR.

And when the wheels of the Government refuse to move towards the solution of this important question, the eyes of the people naturally turn towards the Committee appointed by the Special Session of the Kathiawar Political Conference to inquire into the affairs of the Cordon and make its own report. But it is really amazing that the Committee, like the seven sleepers of Ephesus, is miraculously sleeping. Mr. Shukla has perhaps very little time at his disposal, Mr. Kothari has various other matters to attend to and Mr. Sheth may have been fed up with the ridicules his attitude towards the Cordon has already earned.

A NEW ORGANISATION?

This sort of undesirable apathy and seeming bias is likely to terminate into the creation of a new organisation to take up the burning questions of the day—the questions that are now made to live for solutions or die without it at the sweet will and convenience of a handful of the fortunate front-rankers. With regard to the Cordon question, it may safely be said that when the people of Kathiawar have yet further to expose and condemn the "political immorality" of the Government; when they have yet to lay bare before the people, the tragic history of the Ports of Kathiawar from the year 1800 down to the present day; and when the population have still to insist upon the Government of India conceding to the maritime States their inherent right to develop their Ports, such an organisation is bound to receive popular support. No effort to eradicate the Cordon is too great.

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SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

MR. PATASKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

The followinf is the concluding portion of Mr. Pataskar's Minute of Dissent to the Committee's report on the Small Holdings Bill:—

DIFFICULTIES OF CONSOLIDATION.

Part II. (1) The question of consolidation of holdings is beset with many difficulties. There is even in a comparatively small area difference in the nature of the soil, difference in the capacity of the soil to hold underground water, difference in the surface conditions of the land and difference in the tenure under which the land is held. It is therefore a question to be seriously considered whether it is advantageous to have consolidation in respect of very small areas or to have consolidation of large tracts. While consolidation of large tracts may be useful in a country where there are many other thriving industries, where scientific advancement has comparatively reached a very high level and where even the agriculturists are trained to use very highly developed agricultural implements and machinery; in a country like India where the existing agricultural class is steeped in ignorance, where the agriculturists are proverbially so indebted as to be unable to cultivate without first borrowing from season to season, and where for want of other thriving industries the use of improved labour saving machinery in farming could only throw a very large number of agriculturists into unemployment, consolidation except on a very small scale cannot be considered desirable. At first the object of Part II was to form economic holdings. On account of the vague meaning of the term "economic holding" that word was dropped, but nothing has been substituted in its place. This has resulted in changing the whole aspect of Part II. Now in the new consolidation scheme the owner of a fragment would still only get a fragment, and he derives no benefit from the scheme. Persons who hold small acreage of land stand to gain nothing under the scheme, on the other hand they stand to lose the present advantages of site that they may have got by being provided with land elsewhere if their displacement can convenience their rich neighbours owning several pieces of land in different areas. It is more or less the rich owner of large areas of land which are not contiguous who are expected to benefit by this scheme of consolidation. Voluntary consolidation by such rich persons is being carried on even now without any state intervention. I know of a concrete case of a rich landholder who has consolidated hundreds of acres of the best soil by buying up the lands of poorer people who held small pieces of land intervening his fields. In all these cases where he had to buy up intervening lands he had to pay the poorer owners of these lands price considerably higher than the current one or to provide them with larger or better lands elsewhere. For such a comparatively rich class of landholders no state intervention is necessary; not only that but such state intervention is sure to be prejudicial to the interests of the poorer class of agriculturists. To revert to the concrete instance to which I have already referred that person if such an Act had been in force could have succeeded in getting his lands consolidated without being required to pay anything extra to his poorer neighbours who held intervening lands. And it is in this way that consolidation is likely to affect the poorer owners of intervening lands prejudicially.

A REPLY TO ARGUMENT.

As a reply to this argument it may be urged that the consolidation scheme will come into effect only when two-thirds of the owners of plotsowning not less than half of the land consent to have it. If the owner of a very large acreage of land separated by intervening small pieces belonging to several persons desires to have consolidation it will not be very difficult for him to induce his poorer neighbours to consent to consolidation and particularly when we take into account the fact that in many cases he is likely to be the creditor of these poor neighbours. Besides, as I shall have to deal fully later on, in this proposed scheme of consolidation the initiative is to proceed not from the people but from a Government official. This factor will also contribute to the easy getting of consent from poorer class of people referred to above. The same question has again to be looked at from a different point of view. Under this scheme a person who holds say ten big strips of land measuring one hundred acres each must get all his one hundred acres or their equivalent in one place contiguously. Is that really desirable is a very serious question. In some countries excessive concentration of land is considered as undesirable as excessive fragmentation and there is legislation to prevent it while here we are going to make provision for such excessive concentration. Then again such concentration is not likely to result in better care of the soil or better yield of crops, on the contrary it is likely to result in neglect of the soil and bad yield of the crops. Considered from every point of view there fore the presdnt scheme of consolidation is unnecessary and undesirable. A consolidation scheme should be confined to consolidating only small plots of land leaving the large ones untouched. If that is not possible or practicable it is much better to leave out consolidation altogether. The best course would be first to wait and see what effect our scheme of preventation of fragmentation contained in Part I will have on agriculture of the Presidency and then introduce a scheme of consolidation. After having expressed this general opinion about Part II relating to consolidation of holdings I shall proceed to express my views with regard to the various sections comprising this part.

(2) Section 30 the first section in Part II dealing with consolidation provides that Government may declare by a notification that a scheme for any village or for any area in a village shall be made to consolidatee and redistribute the holdings of land. Section 31 lays down that such a notification shall issue only on the application of the Collector of the District. Section 32 lays down that the the patients as in the past at Peerghoy Collector shall direct an inquiry to be made before making the application mentioned in section 31. Section 33 lays down the procedure to be followed by the officer making the inquiry and section 34 lays down that if not less than two-thirds of the owners of plots owning not less than half the land in the village or area consent then the Collector should apply for sanction of the scheme and so forth. If all these sections are therefore read together as they ought to be, they leave no doubt that the initiation comes not from the people of the village or the area to be consolidated but from the Collector.

UNJUSTIFIED REASONING.

I am strongly of opinion that in a matter like consolidation the initiative must come first from the people to be affected. There are I know persons who think that if this initiation is left with the people this part of the Bill would be a dead letter. I think this line of reasoning is not justified and that such persons think in this way only because they are anxious to see consolidation schemes hurried up irrespective of complications and consequences. If we are going to do this for the benefit of the agriculturists there is no reason to suppose that all over the presidency they will be so unreasonable as not to ask for it even when it is beneficial to them. If we have to start with the presumption that nowhere in this presidency will people ask for it then I think it most undesirable to have legislation which even we ourselves think people will not utilise. If our scheme is really beneficial I am sure there will be some people coming forward asking Government to introduce the scheme in their areas. If these schemes succeed in those areas people from other areas will naturally follow and move Government to introduce the schemes in their areas. Besides, by this process of gradual working we shall not be forcing anything on the public and as we gain experience we shall be able to get rid of many of the defects in this scheme which experience alone can show us. I am therefore of opinion that in this matter of the application of this consolidation scheme Government would do nothing before the necessary number of people in any area move Government to do so. Under the present an overzealous Collector may proceed to appoint an inquiry officer with regard to a village or its area and it will not be very difficult for such an officer to get the consent in writing of the requisite number of people. I would therefore propose that with this object in view section 32 should be modified as follows: Insert the following words after the words "before making such an application" in section 32: "but only after not less than three-fourths of the owners of plots owning not less than two-third of land in any village or area, have applied to the Collector for the framing of a consolidation scheme."

(Signed) H. V. PATASKAR, M.L.C.
Chalisgaon, 29th May, 1928.

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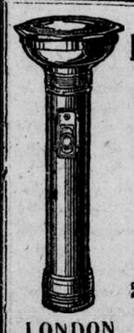
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